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# HISTORY

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ISSUE 5 // JULY 2014 // £3.99



### **WATERGATE** NIXON'S DOWNFALL

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**WITCHES OF ESSEX:**  
THE CHELMSFORD WITCH TRIALS

GETTYSBURG:  
AMERICA'S BLOODIEST BATTLE

**MAKE DO AND MEND:**  
RATIONING DURING WORLD WAR II

MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY:  
CAPTAIN BLIGH'S JOURNEY HOME

# GLADIATORS OF ROME

Chariot races and fights  
to the death: bloodthirsty  
games for the masses



## Q&A

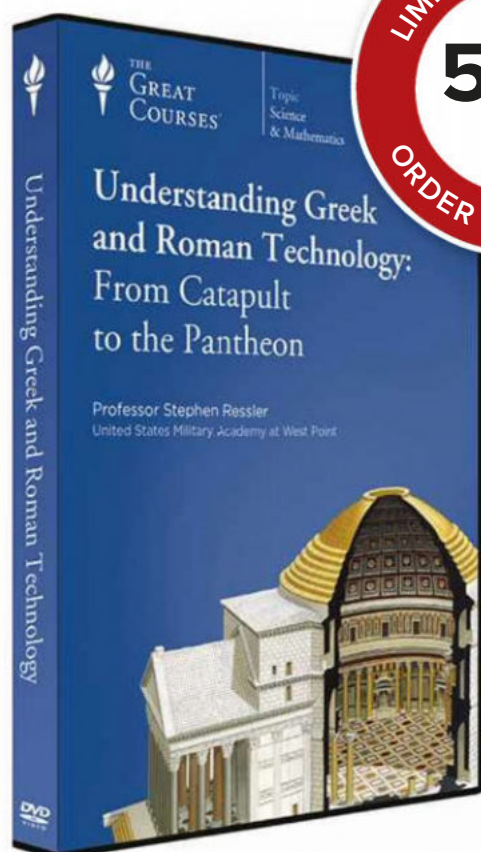
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Why do the English love tea?  
What was the Diet of Worms?



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# For me, it began with Asterix...



I can trace my own **fascination with Ancient Rome** to a childhood reading of the adventures of Asterix the Gaul – and I'm sure I'm not alone there! In the intervening years, I've never missed the chance to visit Roman ruins, desperate to get more of a sense

of how they lived. Our cover feature this month tells **the gob-smacking full story** of the games in Ancient Rome (p26). It's hard to believe it's the same world!

Another story that defies belief today is that of the suffragettes – that less than a century ago, women weren't entitled to vote in this country seems impossible. **The debt owed to Emmeline Pankhurst** (p53) can't be over stated.

Stories are what we're all about here, and we've another great selection for you this month: Captain Bligh's journey home after the **Mutiny on the Bounty** defies belief (p58); Nixon's downfall following **Watergate** remains a thrilling reminder of the perils of wrong-doing (p64); and the **Battle of Gettysburg**



In the centre of Rome, the Colosseum set the stage for mortal combat

opens the book on modern warfare (p70). And if that's not enough, at half time in a World Cup match, or during a rain interval at Wimbledon or a Test Match, why not relive **the key moments in the history of sport** with our free pull-out supplement?

Finally, let me draw your attention to our Reader Survey on page 51. We really value your comments – and you could **win yourself an iPad Mini!**

Happy exploring!

Paul McGuinness  
Editor

Don't miss our August issue, on sale 17 July 2014

## TAKE PART

How to join the discussion...

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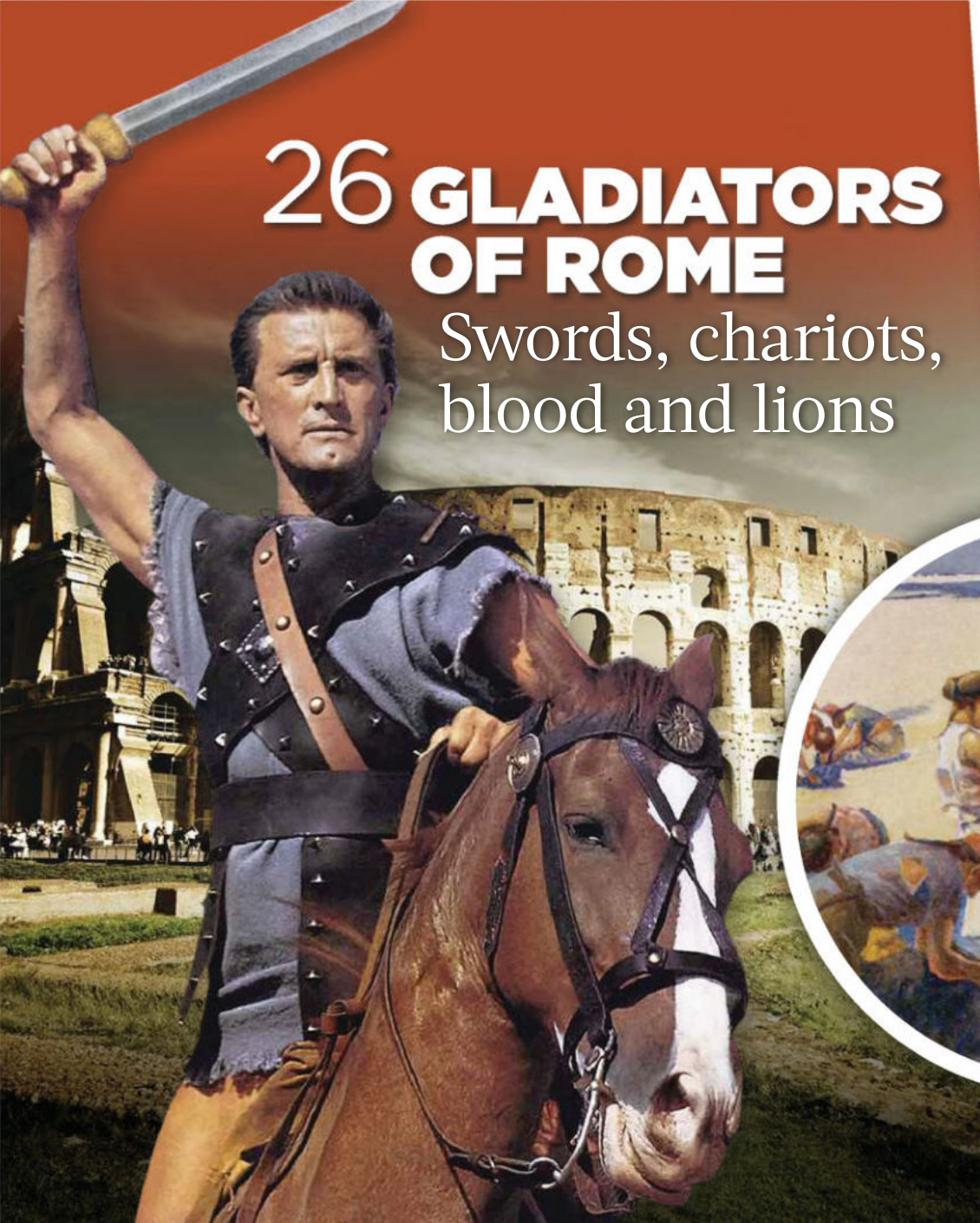


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**JULY 2014**

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# READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

## PROUD DAUGHTER

I read with interest your article on the D-Day landings (The Big Story, June 2014). I applaud all the herculean efforts of all the services taking part in this momentous invasion but feel nothing has been mentioned about the lowly RAF 'erks', of which my father was a member.

My father decided to join the Royal Air Force before war was declared, but because of his eyesight could only join as a Nursing Orderly. He was at Bardufoss, Norway, in 1940 and then went on to Takoradi in Ghana.

injured airmen) he volunteered for the Air Evacuation Unit after intensive training in England. He landed at Arromanche on D-Day+10, after a storm kept his ship at sea. He drove a water bowser ashore, saw the bombing in the distance at Caen, sheltered from V2 rockets and travelled across France, Belgium and Germany. His unit ended up just outside Belsen, but he was not allowed to enter the camp because of typhus, cholera, etc. He helped to load those inmates able to be

## One fanatical Nazi was forcibly given a blood transfusion... he firmly believed it was Jewish blood and he fought against it!

In 1944, after finding English posting life too mundane (although he said it had its moments – picking up badly burnt, dead or

transported to medical care in hospitals and says the sights he saw left him unable to forgive the Germans who did this to fellow human beings. He

insisted that in their medical care, all German prisoners of war were treated with the same care as the injured Allies. One fanatical Nazi was forcibly given a blood transfusion after being sat on because he firmly believed it was Jewish blood and he fought and struggled against it!

My father's proudest boast was that he never fired a shot in anger throughout the whole war, although he was issued with a Sten gun to be used in defence of his patients.

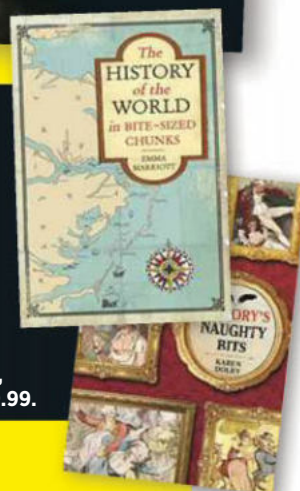
My father – 638109 Sergeant Edgar R Gray – will be 94 on 6 June 2014, and, as usual, we will be going for a celebratory meal in Leicestershire.

**Elizabeth Bassett,**  
Lincolnshire

**Elizabeth wins History of the World in Bite-sized Chunks and History's Naughty Bits, both published by Michael O'Mara Books, each worth £9.99.**

## Editor replies:

Thank you Elizabeth, and all those who wrote in with their own personal stories of D-Day. It's these memories and thoughts that, more than anything, can bring history to life and help us understand the past.



## HISTORY OF WALES

I have always found that a good article has the power to inspire, and inspire me you have. After a trip to my nearest bookshop, I am now delving further into the Tudor age, boarding long

ships and crossing the Mexican plains with Pancho Villa. Fact certainly is more thrilling than fiction!

Being of Welsh heritage I would love to see more of the country's rich and varied history featured. Maybe the rise and fall of the coal industry, the Llanelli riots of 1911 or even the legends of the Mabinogion could be worth analysis?

I'd like to thank you all for producing such a fascinating magazine and look forward to

spreading the word. Keep up the good work.

**James Edward Perkins,**  
Berkshire

**Editor replies:** Those are some great suggestions, thanks James. We hope to include as many areas of history as possible in future issues, and have a number of articles relating to Welsh history in the pipeline. I hope as many readers as possible can fill in our reader survey on page 51

Loving the article on Gertrude Bell in the latest @HistoryRevMag! What a woman! #queenofthedesert @CJSturgess

to give us a better idea of the sorts of topics you'd like to see more of in *History Revealed*.

## CHANNEL CHANGE

The Channel Islands are not part of the UK (Letters, May 2014) – that is why they have their own legislatures, laws and taxation. It should also be known that 'Channel Islands' is not one political entity. There is Jersey and the separate Bailiwick of Guernsey, which includes some smaller islands. They have similar standings in relation to the UK, but manage this (and all else) separately.

**David Winter**  
via email



**Editor replies:** Thanks for setting the matter straight, David. Can there be any other state with as complex and potentially confusing a structure as the UK? Watch this space, as we'll be returning to this question soon!

**f** Fascinating couple of letters in the May issue, questioning Shackleton and Wilberforce's motives and reputations. Both men were indubitably deeply flawed, but maybe this increases their heroism, they were human beings with weaknesses, and we can all identify with that!  
Duncan Hands

## GERMANY ON D-DAY

There have been several films on the subject of Allied air power at D-Day, including focus on the role of Rommel and others sceptical about Hitler's general conduct at the time (The Big Story, June 2014). The war had reached a point when the Führer's position was seriously challenged. His obstinacy and supposed infallibility, as at Stalingrad, was invaluable to the Allied war effort.

Rommel had apparently seen the Normandy beaches as the obvious place for invasion. The subterfuge emphasising the Calais area worked well but Hitler's obstinacy was an important asset. Rommel was away from his post on D-Day visiting his wife, leaving his second-in-command in control. He, like others, had serious doubts about the Führer and delayed for some time

before telling Rommel about the invasion, and specifically delayed calling Panzer divisions to the scene. Their arrival could have been crucial.

When Rommel arrived, he had a meeting with Hitler about tactics but was rebuffed. Hitler was fixated on the V-weapons and Rommel was removed from command. These events certainly played an important part in the German response to the invasion. Rommel, of course, was obliged to commit suicide but his second-in-command managed to escape.

**Michael S Watson**  
London

**t** Hurrah! The rabbit woman of #Godalming has made it onto page 78 of the June issue of @HistoryRevMag  
@GeneralJules

## FAN OF 18TH-CENTURY HERMITS

A big thank you for all your efforts involved in producing such an enjoyable magazine. I caught sight of the first issue in an airport newsagent when going on holiday and, after that initial in-flight read, I knew I would arrange a subscription as soon as I returned!

Each holiday I go on leads me down new historical avenues so it was very apt that I should discover this magazine en route to another adventure. The magazine is just so well designed and fun to read – the employment of ornamental

hermits in the grounds of wealthy landowners back in the 18th century certainly made me smile (10 Strangest Fads in History, May 2014) – whilst at the same time very informative.

**Wendy Staples**  
via email

## CROSSWORD Nº 2 WINNERS

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 2 are:  
**Marjorie Buchanan**, Glasgow  
**Clive Goodall**, Feltham  
**Campbell Rowe**, Norwich  
All three have won a copy of *A History of the First World War in 100 Objects*, by John Hughes Wilson, £30. To have a go at this month's crossword, turn to page 97.

## CORRECTIONS – ISSUE 04

- In a royal bit of confusion we mixed up Kings George V and George VI, printing the wrong picture in I Read the News.
- We mistakenly implied that a picture of a wooden Hurricane dummy was in fact a Spitfire – thanks to keen-eyed Mr Stewart from Hertfordshire for letting us know!
- The dummy paratrooper pictured on page 38 is a 'Rupert' not an Oscar' as we called it. An 'Oscar' is a similar item, but American.

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**Basic annual subscription rates**  
UK £51.87 **Eire/Europe** £56.25  
**ROW** £58

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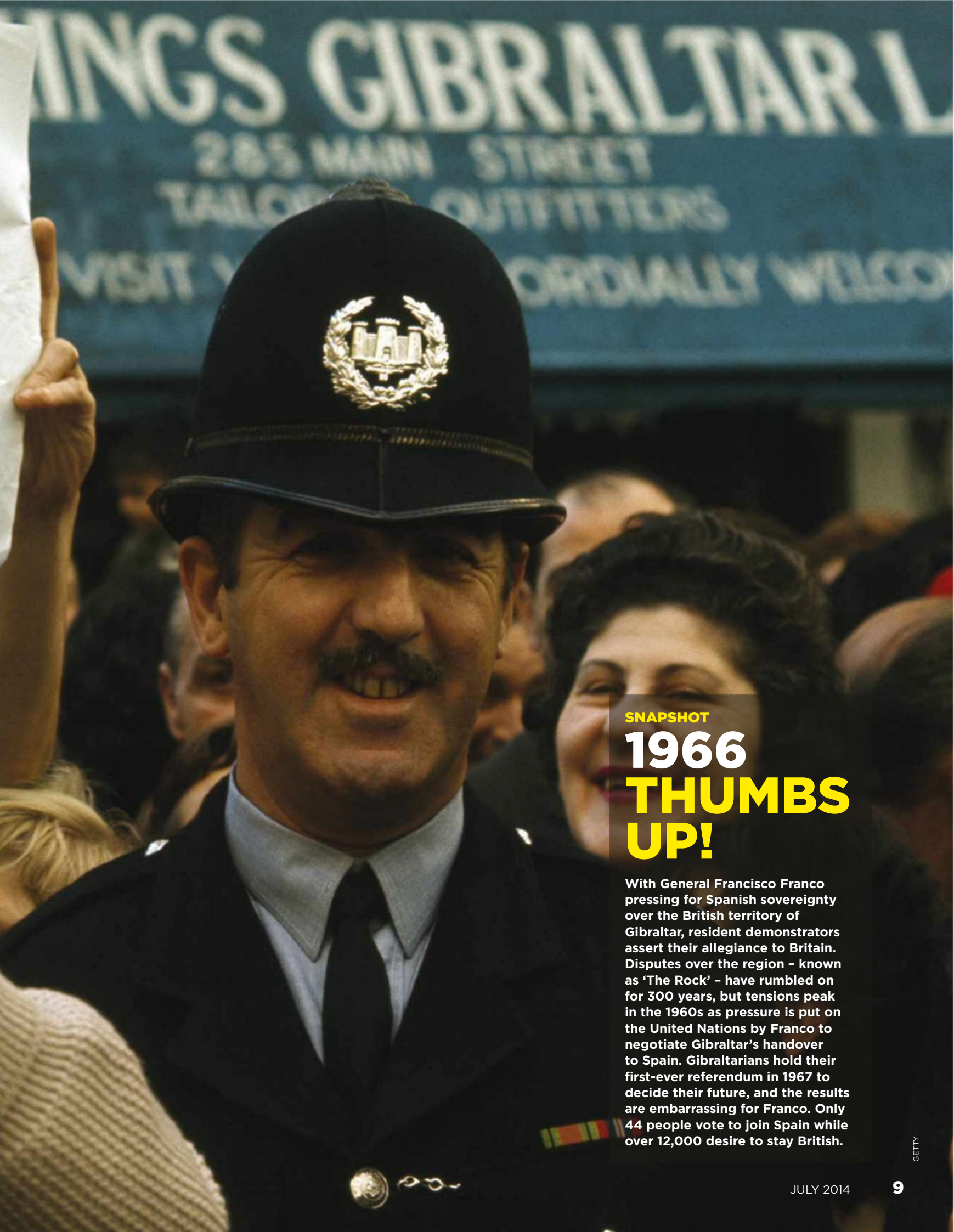
# TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY

KEEP  
**THE ROCK**  
BRITISH  
WITH  
**INTEGRATION**







SNAPSHOT

# 1966 THUMBS UP!

With General Francisco Franco pressing for Spanish sovereignty over the British territory of Gibraltar, resident demonstrators assert their allegiance to Britain. Disputes over the region - known as 'The Rock' - have rumbled on for 300 years, but tensions peak in the 1960s as pressure is put on the United Nations by Franco to negotiate Gibraltar's handover to Spain. Gibraltarians hold their first-ever referendum in 1967 to decide their future, and the results are embarrassing for Franco. Only 44 people vote to join Spain while over 12,000 desire to stay British.

GETTY





**TIME CAPSULE**  
**JULY**







SNAPSHOT

# 1955 MAGIC SPELL SPLUTTERS

Jubilant crowds pour into Disneyland for its public opening on 18 July – having paid their \$1 entrance fee – and the mood is, in true Disney style, magical. But the scene was very different 24 hours earlier.

A lucky 6,000 people had been invited for a special preview, but over 20,000 showed up holding counterfeit tickets. California was sweltering in a heat wave but the water fountains weren't working and recently-laid asphalt hadn't set – a woman's high heel sunk into the melting surface! To make matters worse, a gas leak caused whole areas of the 160-acre park to be closed.





SNAPSHOT

# 1945 MONUMENTS MEN

A convoy of six US Army trucks arrives at Piazza Della Signoria, in the war-torn Italian city of Florence, to cheers and fanfare. The people of Florence endured heavy bombing and many had died during World War II, but 21 July is a day of celebration. Aboard the trucks is an extremely precious cargo – works of Florentine art and treasures stolen by German soldiers. They are being returned to the city by members of the Monuments Men (now the subject of a film). This delivery is only a fraction of the artefacts found in hoards all over Italy. The total find is worth half a billion dollars.



These art-loving soldiers inspired the recent Hollywood film, *Monuments Men*









## “I READ THE NEWS TODAY...”

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **July**

### INCREDIBLE COINCIDENCE 1826 FOUNDING FATHERS FACE THEIR FATE

On the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the final surviving signers of the historic document pass away within hours of each other.

**John Adams and Thomas Jefferson** were instrumental

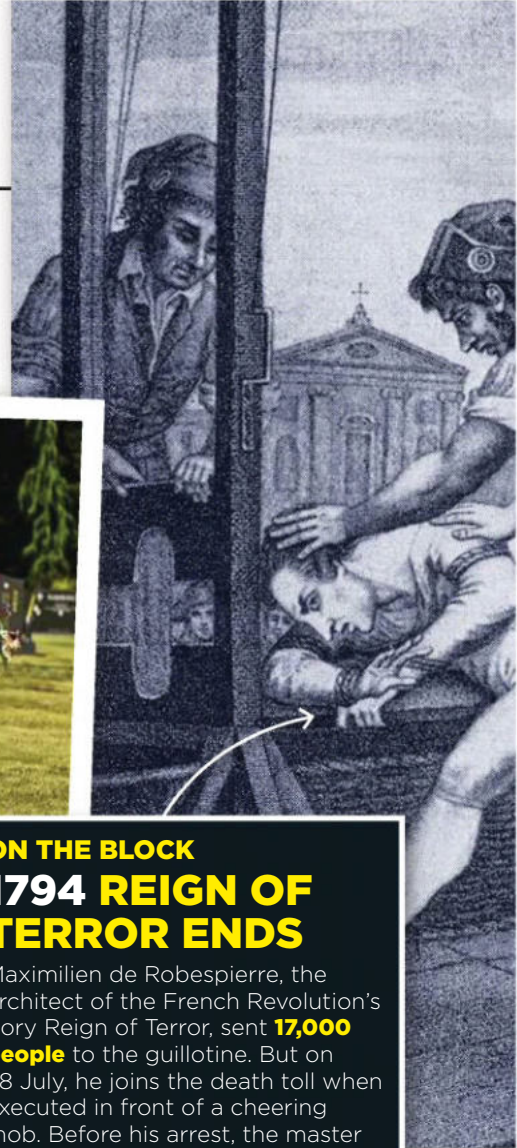
in drafting the Declaration and both served as President. On 4 July, while the country celebrates Independence Day, they both succumb to old age.

The two Founding Fathers had fallen out due to political differences during their careers but in the last 14 years of their lives, they rekindled their friendship, sending regular and lengthy letters to each other. Allegedly, while Adams, 90, was dying he muttered, **“Jefferson survives”** – not knowing his fellow President had died five hours earlier, aged 83. It is a poignant legend but, unfortunately, is too good to be true.



### ON THE BLOCK 1794 REIGN OF TERROR ENDS

Maximilien de Robespierre, the architect of the French Revolution's gory Reign of Terror, sent **17,000 people** to the guillotine. But on 28 July, he joins the death toll when executed in front of a cheering mob. Before his arrest, the master of death failed to commit suicide – he tried to **shoot himself in the head** but shattered his jaw instead.



### SEE YOU LATER, ALLIGATOR 1843 BITING STORM

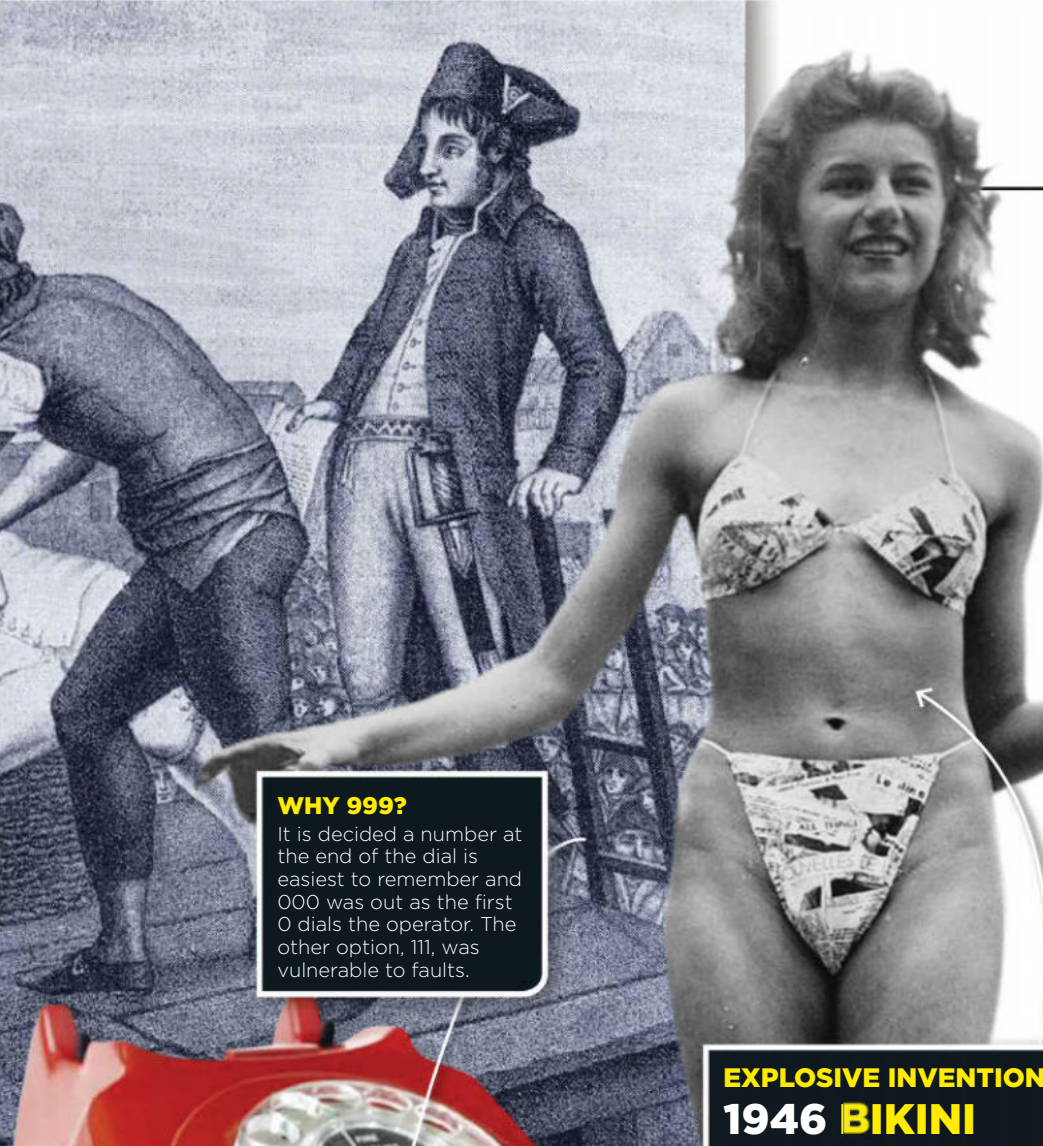
Residents of Charleston, South Carolina, have a fright when they see a **small alligator has rained down** during a raging storm. The fantastic newspaper report of 2 July recalls, “The beast had a **look of wonder and bewilderment** about him, that showed plainly enough he must have gone through a remarkable experience.”

### NO PEEPING, TOM! 1040 RIDING BAREBACK

According to legend, English noblewoman Lady Godiva **rides her horse naked** through the streets of Coventry on 10 July 1057. It is to persuade her husband Leofric, the powerful Earl of Mercia, to lower taxes. Although she orders everyone to look away as she rides past, a tailor named Tom can't resist. The myth says that **‘Peeping Tom’** is struck blind.







#### WHY 999?

It is decided a number at the end of the dial is easiest to remember and 000 was out as the first 0 dials the operator. The other option, 111, was vulnerable to faults.



#### NEW EMERGENCY SERVICES 1937 WHO YOU GONNA CALL?

When 999 is introduced on 1 July, it is the **world's first emergency call service** – covering a 12-mile area around Oxford Circus, London. Mrs Beard is one of the first to use the new service, **reporting a burglary** at her home. The intruder is arrested within hours.

#### EXPLOSIVE INVENTION 1946 BIKINI BOMBSHELL

In the euphoria of post-war Europe, people are keen to enjoy liberties denied for so long. In July 1946, at a swimming pool in Paris, French mechanical engineer Louis Réard unveils his **new invention – the bikini**. It is modelled by Micheline Bernardini, a 19-year-old exotic dancer. Réard names the skimpy swimwear after the Bikini Atoll in the South Pacific, where **atomic bombs were tested** a week earlier. He hopes his invention will be just as explosive!

#### FULL STEAM AHEAD 1814 THE LITTLE ENGINE THAT COULD

Over 15 years before the *Rocket*, George Stephenson designs and builds his **first steam locomotive, Blucher**. On its inaugural journey on 25 July, it hauls 30 tons of coal uphill along the Killingworth Colliery just outside Newcastle – at a **speed of 4mph**.

## “...OH BOY”

**July** events that changed the world

**15 JULY 1799**

#### READING HIEROGLYPHICS

The Rosetta Stone is discovered by French soldiers.

**1 JULY 1858**

#### NEW THEORY EVOLVES

Charles Darwin presents his theory of evolution.

**1 JULY 1916**

#### WWI'S BLOODIEST DAY

There are 60,000 casualties on the first day of the Somme.

**16 JULY 1918**

#### END OF A DYNASTY

Russian Tsar Nicholas II is shot, ending the Romanov dynasty.

**10 JULY 1940**

#### “...TO SO FEW...”

The RAF fight the Luftwaffe as the Battle of Britain begins.

**2 JULY 1964**

#### A PRESIDENTIAL ACT

US President Lyndon B Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act, outlawing discrimination.

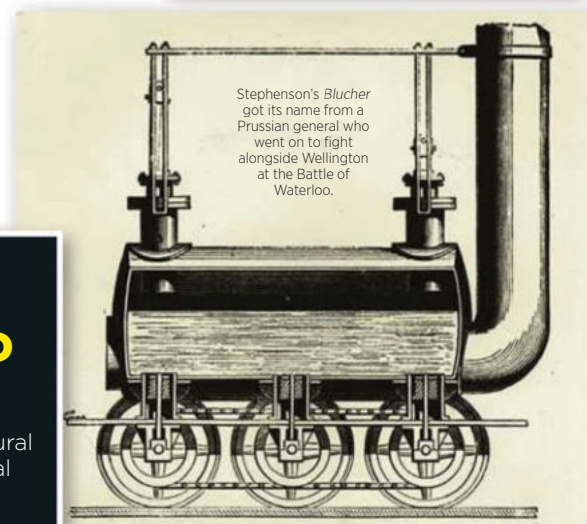
**13 JULY 1985**

#### FEED THE WORLD

Countless stars perform at two Live Aid concerts, in London and Philadelphia.

## AND FINALLY...

On 8 July 1947, the US Army issue a press release saying a **“flying disk”** has been recovered from a crash outside the small town of Roswell, New Mexico. Is it proof of **alien life**, or a weather balloon? The truth, as they say, is out there.



Stephenson's *Blucher* got its name from a Prussian general who went on to fight alongside Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo.



## GRAPHIC HISTORY

A visual guide to events from the past

# 1954 THE END OF RATIONING

Nearly a decade after World War II ended, rationing finally ended in Britain. It was a time of hardship, gardening and SPAM...

### WHAT WAS RATIONED, WHEN?



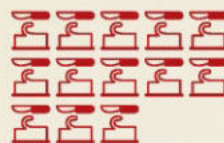
#### PETROL

11 years - 1939 to 1950



#### SOAP

8 years - 1942 to 1950



#### BUTTER

13 years - 1940 to 1953



Between 1941 and 1944, over **100 million tins** of SPAM were shipped to Europe from the US. In the UK, it was the only meat **never controlled** by rationing.



Although not deemed nutritional, tea was considered important for its **psychological benefits** - it had the comfort factor. When rationed, a person could have 2oz a week. Manual labourers had an **extra allowance**.



### THE BASIC FOOD RATION PER PERSON PER WEEK IN 1942

On top of these rationed items, a person could boost their diet with as many **vegetables** as they could get. They weren't rationed, but limited supply led to a **grow-your-own movement** that swept the country.



**4oz special margarine**  
Boosted with vitamins

1 egg



2-4oz of cheese

### THE BIGGER PICTURE

After VE day, on 8 May 1945, there was a drop in food supply, rather than an increase, so for a time, **rationing became more severe**. As the Allies took responsibility for **feeding war-torn countries** around the world, Britain also wanted to avoid **escalating prices** that may have come with a sudden availability of food. A gradual lift on rationing was essential.

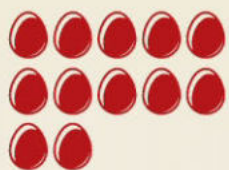
Before the war, in 1939, over 60% of **Britain's food** was imported.



By the end of 1940, U-boats had sunk **728,000 tons of food** destined for the British Isles.







**EGGS**  
12 years  
- 1941 to 1953



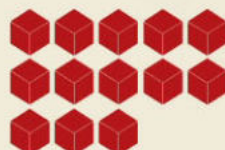
**CHEESE**  
13 years  
- 1941 to 1954



**CLOTHES**  
8 years  
- 1941 to 1949



**TEA**  
12 years  
- 1940 to 1952



**SUGAR**  
13 years  
- 1940 to 1953



**BREAD**  
2 years - 1946 to 1948



**SWEETS AND CHOCOLATE**  
11 years  
- 1942 to 1953



**MEAT**  
14 years  
- 1940 to 1954



**DRIED FRUIT**  
6 years  
- 1942 to 1948



The 'National loaf' was introduced in 1942, and subsequently **rationed in 1946**. It was made with wholemeal flour, instead of the white flour that Brits were used to, and it was **not popular**!



Fruit juice was given to **kids and expectant mums**, for the vitamin C. The dose was **a tablespoon** a day.

**4oz  
bacon**

**2oz  
butter**

**8oz  
sugar**

**MILK**

**2-3 pints milk**

**8oz jam**

**ADDITIONAL  
MONTHLY  
ITEMS**

**1 packet of  
dried milk**



**12oz sweets**



By 1945, around 75% of **Britain's food was homegrown**.



Imported foods went down from over 22 million tons to 11 million - basically **halving the supply** of substances like fats, sugars and cereals.



Under rationing, a **black market** for food coupons and restricted foods developed. Some **900 detectives** were employed to catch the traders - known as '**spivs**' - and by 1945, more than 114,000 prosecutions had taken place.



**50 MILLION**

ration books were printed in the summer of 1939 - **more than enough** for the 48 million-strong population - in anticipation of looming war.







It was widely reported that the **Queen chatted with Fagan** for 10 minutes while she waited for her security. Fagan insists this did not happen, saying she **left the room immediately**: "She went past me and ran out of the room, her little bare feet running across the floor."

# DAILY EXPRESS

Monday July 12 1982

17p

Weather: Showers

THE VOICE OF BRITAIN



\*\*\*

STORM OVER NEW PALACE SECURITY BREACH

# INTRUDER AT THE QUEEN'S BEDSIDE

She kept him talking for 10 minutes  
...then a footman came to her aid

By NORMAN LUCK, PERCY  
HOSKINS and JOHN WARDEN

**AN ASTONISHING** story of how an intruder in Buckingham Palace sat for 10 minutes on the Queen's bed talking to her emerged last night.

The drama began early in the morning in the Queen's first-floor bedroom.

The Queen calmly kept the intruder talking. Then she called a footman who helped to take the man away.

## Just 6ft away

The intruder had been sitting less than 6ft from the Queen, and she talked to him quietly.

Eventually the man asked for a cigarette. The Queen pointed out that she did not have any in the bedroom but would arrange for some to be brought for him.

Having gained the intruder's confidence, the Queen opened the door of her bedroom and summoned a footman who was on duty in the corridor.

On the pretext of bringing cigarettes the footman entered the bedroom, and the man was detained.

The Queen appeared unfuffled by her ordeal and later, mimicking a North country chambermaid who saw the man, related the girl's horror when she exclaimed:



The Queen... showed great courage

"Bloody hell, ma'am, what's he doing in there?"

A senior detective said: "It is the most incredible story of how someone can walk in off the street and end up in the Queen's bedroom."

"The Queen was very brave. By being calm she did not alarm the man or he would

have panicked and it might have been a completely different story."

Prince Philip was in a separate bedroom at the time of the incident. Yesterday he took part in horse driving trials in Scotland. The Queen spent the weekend quietly at Windsor Castle.

The incident raises new fears about security surrounding the Royal Family. It has put a cloud over the future of Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw, whose resignation cannot be ruled out.

Confidence in Mr Whitelaw's handling of the crime wave is already low. Now, as the Minister responsible for the Queen's protection, he will have to explain how she came to face such an ordeal.

## Safety compromised

The Government is regarding the incident with the utmost gravity. There is no intention at the top to deny that it took place. The Queen's personal safety was compromised to an unpardonable degree.

Direct responsibility for the Queen's safety rests with Sir David McNee, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police. Political responsibility is with the Home Secretary.

Faced with such an unprecedented and absolute breach of Royal security, Mr Whitelaw's own inclination must be to offer his resignation.

But it is probable that Mrs Thatcher—if not the Queen herself—will try to persuade Mr Whitelaw, also the deputy leader, to stay on. At the weekend Mr Whitelaw stayed in

Page 2, Column 4

**WHAT A HOMECOMING! CANBERRA PICTURE SPECIAL See Centre Pages**

TV 18, 19 • Weather 2 • Bingo 10 • Express Woman • 13 • Nicky 15 • Motoring 19 • Letters 20 • Contest 20 • Startime 22 • Finance 26 • Sport 26—32



## YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

On **9 July 1982** Michael Fagan commits an embarrassing breach of royal security

# “I WAS SCAREDER THAN I'D EVER BEEN IN MY LIFE” FAGAN

**B**uckingham Palace, home of the British royal family, is a fortress of high metal fences, brick walls and disciplined, elite guards. So how did a 32-year-old unemployed decorator, recently divorced and high on magic mushrooms, end up in Queen Elizabeth's bedroom?

At around 7am on 9 July 1982, the bedraggled and intoxicated Michael Fagan – on bail for stealing a car – climbed the 4-metre outer wall, navigating spikes and barbed wire, and scaled a drainpipe to the roof. From there, he clambered through a window, after somehow losing his shoes.

Alarms were triggered twice, but security cancelled them assuming they were malfunctioning. Fagan strolled unimpeded to the Queen's bedroom. The man who stood guard was walking the corgis at the time. She was asleep, but woke up when he pulled open the curtain of her four-poster bed. Contrary to popular belief, she summoned help immediately; footman Paul Whybrew kept Fagan distracted until police arrived. His motivation for the intrusion is unknown.

Astoundingly, this was the second time Fagan gained entry to the Palace. A month earlier, on 7 June, he browsed the royal portraits and perched on the throne while drinking a bottle of pilfered wine.

The scandal caused an unsurprising revision of security protocol. Fagan was charged with stealing a bottle of wine – his intrusion was technically not a criminal offence – before being committed to a mental-health institution. He was released less than a year later. ☉



### 15 MINUTES OF FAME

In the aftermath of the intrusion, Michael Fagan enjoyed **celebrity status** for a short time. With his band, Bollock Brothers, he recorded a cover version of the controversial **Sex Pistols** classic, *God Save the Queen*.

People were shocked by reports that the Queen stayed in bed and calmly talked to the intruder. In this artist's impression, she reaches for the phone



## 1982 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

**2 JULY** Californian truck driver **Larry Walters reaches 4,900 metres** (that's over the height of Mont Blanc) on his **homemade flying machine** – a lawn chair lifted by over 40 weather balloons.

**21 JULY** The flagship of the Royal Navy during the Falklands War, **HMS Hermes**, **returns to Portsmouth** after a 8,000 mile journey. Thousands of people cheer the crew from the dockside.

**23 JULY** Tragedy strikes the set of *Twilight Zone: The Movie* when a **helicopter stunt goes horribly wrong** during a Vietnam War battle scene, killing lead actor Vic Morrow and two children.



## WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

How people listen to and experience music will never be the same

# 1979 THE WALKMAN UNLEASHES A MUSICAL REVOLUTION

*It may not have been an innovative feat of invention, but the first Sony Walkman was a masterstroke of marketing...*

**T**oday, it is tricky not to take for granted how easy it is to access music whenever, and wherever, we want. The recognisable white headphones of an iPod are everywhere, people can listen to a Spotify playlist on their phones and, if you're lucky, someone can share the latest Skrillex track with you on their tinny speakers while you're on a train. But 35 years ago, such portability was unheard of, until the launch of the Sony Walkman TPS-L2 on 1 July 1979.

### FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS

The blue-and-silver portable cassette player was, as monumental inventions go, rather small, both physically and in innovation. It wasn't the most eye-catching of product (nothing like the sleek design of current Apple devices) and it wasn't even new technology. It was a miniaturised version of Sony's existing – as well as expensive and cumbersome – cassette recorder, the TC-D5, used by elderly company chairman Masaru Ibuka on long flights to listen to opera. But Ibuka was so impressed by the TPS-L2, it went into production immediately. After retiring, he asked his successor, in a wonderfully understated way, "Don't you think a stereo cassette

player that you can listen to while walking around is a good idea?"

### MUSIC ON THE MOVE

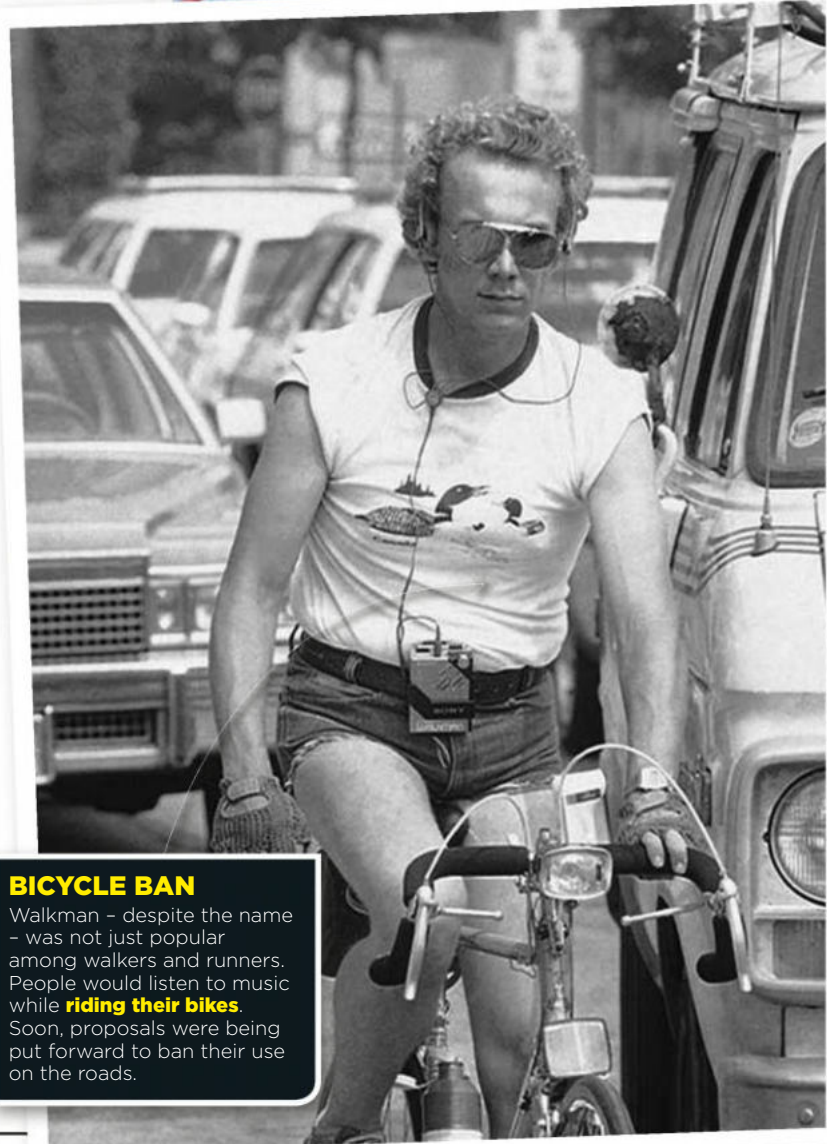
So, on 1 July 1979, the Walkman went on sale in Japan. Despite lacklustre reviews, a grassroots marketing campaign – where representatives of Sony approached people on the streets of Tokyo and demonstrated the Walkman – bore fruit. The combination of portability and individuality was too enticing and word of mouth took over. Soon, shops were selling out.

The Walkman was a global sensation with 10 million sold in the first five years, and cassettes started outselling vinyl for the first time. Competitors launched their own music players but Walkman was the product everyone wanted. In 1986, the word, 'Walkman' was added to the Oxford English Dictionary.

From cassette to CD to Minidisc to MP3, music firmly became a mobile activity. But despite Sony bringing out 300 models, Walkman couldn't help being left behind by the burgeoning digital music industry. Walkman ceased production in 2010, having sold 186 million players worldwide, and changing the way people listen to music forever. 📍

### MUTED RESPONSE

Initial reviews were not as enthusiastic as Sony hoped. It was thought the Walkman **would not be a success** as it wasn't able to record and was purely for playback. The initial production run of 30,000 **sold out** by August.



### BICYCLE BAN

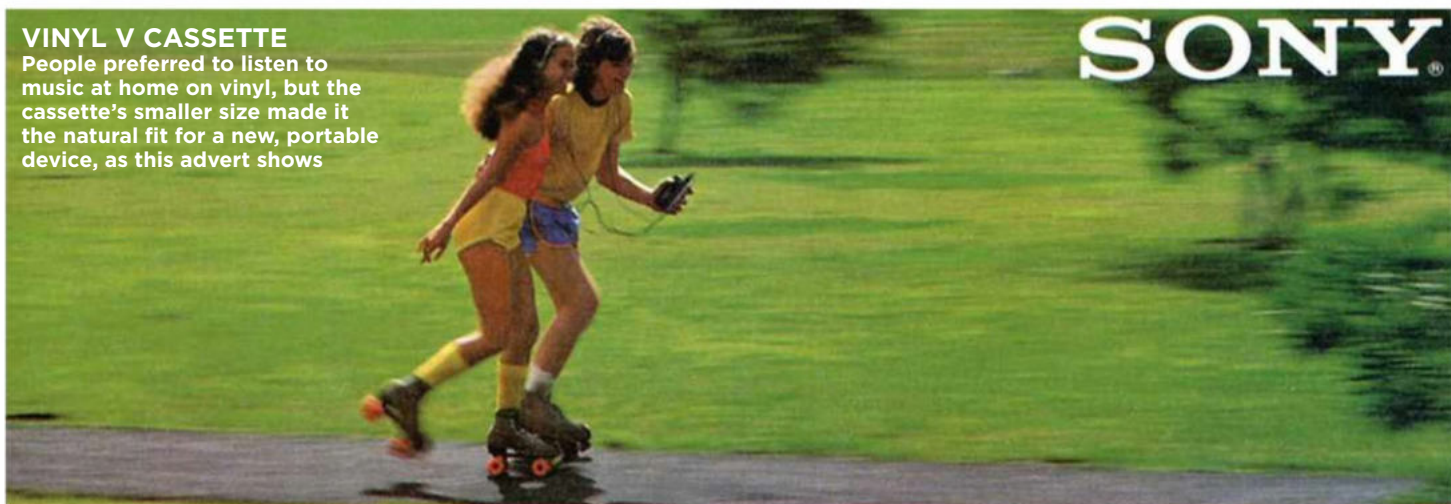
Walkman – despite the name – was not just popular among walkers and runners. People would listen to music while **riding their bikes**. Soon, proposals were being put forward to ban their use on the roads.



## VINYL V CASSETTE

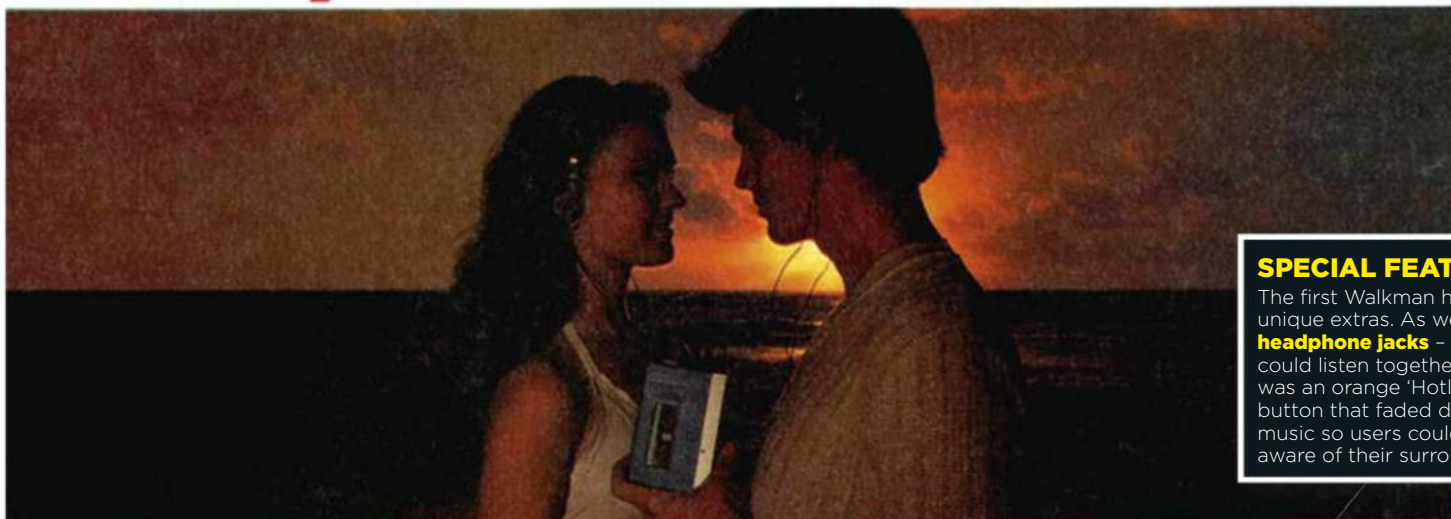
People preferred to listen to music at home on vinyl, but the cassette's smaller size made it the natural fit for a new, portable device, as this advert shows

# SONY



## It's Sony!

*Walkman by Sony. The world's first stereo cassette player for work, play or sport. It's the free spirited portable so stylish and light you can listen to it anywhere.*



### SPECIAL FEATURES

The first Walkman had several unique extras. As well as **two headphone jacks** – so friends could listen together – there was an orange 'Hotline' button that faded down the music so users could be aware of their surroundings.

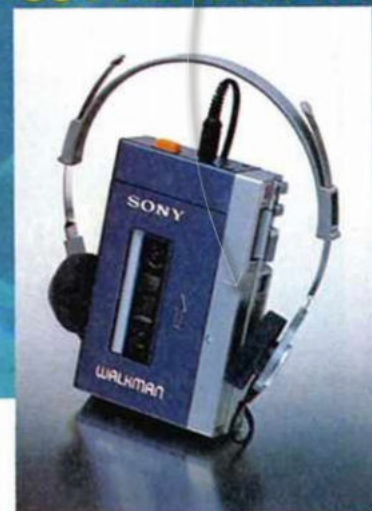
## It's incredible!

*Only Sony could give you fidelity this high in a package so small. The sound that flows through Walkman's featherlight headphones is phenomenal. There's even an extra headphone jack for a friend.*

### LEGAL TROUBLES

Brazilian inventor Andreas Pavel patented his own personal stereo, Stereobelt, in 1977. Feeling cheated, he **took Sony to court**. He was awarded around \$10 million in damages and credit as the personal stereo's creator.

# WALKMAN



## It's Walkman!

*That's the name of the fashion and sound sensation that's sweeping the world. From New York and L.A. to Paris, London and Tokyo. Try one on and hear why Walkman's all the rage.*

Walkman is guaranteed worldwide for 90 days under Sony's International Warranty System.





#### A FITTING END?

Like his early life, a **certain amount of mystery** surrounds Hopkins' death. There are claims he fell victim to the hysteria he fostered and was hanged for witchcraft! But according to Stearne, Hopkins died, no older than 28, of "consumption" (tuberculosis).

## THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

England's most notorious witch hunter, **Matthew Hopkins**

# 1645 THE 'WITCHFINDER GENERAL' CONDEMNS 19 WOMEN TO THE GALLOWS

*Matthew Hopkins' reputation as a witch hunter grows after the conclusion of the infamous Chelmsford trials on 17 July*

**C**ivil War rages across England as the Royalist army of King Charles I and Oliver Cromwell's Roundheads meet in battle. It is a time of fear, disease and superstition, and in the panic, witch hunters thrive.

Among those preying on the vulnerable is a young lawyer named Matthew Hopkins, whose brutal two-year crusade to eliminate witchcraft across East Anglia claims a reported 300 lives. On 17 July 1645, he is responsible for a record 19 women being hanged in a single day. And it all begins with one accusation of an elderly woman...

#### HUNTING WITCHES

With records so sparse, it is difficult to know anything about Hopkins before 1644. It is believed he was born no earlier than 1619, meaning he was in his mid-20s when at the height of his crusade. It was in Manningtree, Essex – where he was an unsuccessful

lawyer – that he accused his first witches. Almost exactly a year later, in March 1645, Hopkins and his aptly named associate, John Stearne investigated the one-legged and aging Elizabeth Clarke. Her mother had been executed as a witch so she was an obvious target for the opportunistic Hopkins. He set about immediately to obtain a confession. As torture was technically illegal in England, Hopkins employed a variety of methods, but they were just as violent and traumatic.

#### SEEKING CONFESSIONS

Clarke was stripped and searched for marks on her skin, interpreted as a brand by the Devil. These could be anything from warts to scars, boils and birthmarks but for Clarke, it was a third nipple, used – according to Hopkins – to suckle 'familiars' (supernatural animals in the form of pets). She was kept in jail for three nights

without food or sleep, a regular method used by Hopkins. To keep prisoners from sleeping, they were marched around their small, dank cells until their feet bled.

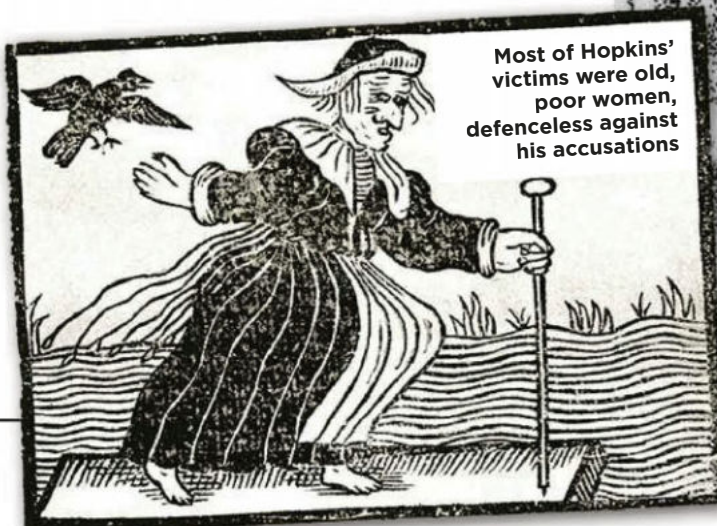
Clarke also had to endure 'pricking', where Stearne poked her skin with a needle looking for any areas that did not bleed – a further sign of demonic beings. The weakened and humiliated Clarke confessed to being a witch on the fourth day, naming five other women at the same time.

And so accusations proliferated until over 30 women were in prison in Colchester Castle. Several died while imprisoned, but 20 went to trial. Among them was a young girl, Rebecca West, who avoided hanging by implicating her own mother. But all the others were sentenced to hang at the noisy, chaotic trial, where Hopkins gave evidence.

A massive success for Hopkins, he started calling himself

**"When they [witches] be heaved into the water, the water refuseth to receive them into their bosome, and suffers them to float."**

*Hopkins, The Discovery of Witches (1647)*







**TRICKS OF THE TRADE**  
Matthew Hopkins outlined his witch-hunting methods in a pamphlet, *The Discovery of Witches*, published in 1647



ABOVE: Hopkins and Elizabeth Clarke naming her 'familiars'  
LEFT: Vincent Price stars as Hopkins in the 1968 horror, *Witchfinder General*



the 'Witchfinder General', claiming he had been specially commissioned by Parliament to rid England of witches. There is no evidence of this.

### GOING DOWN IN INFAMY

Business boomed for a short while. Hopkins and his assistants raced from village to village carrying out trials, leaving death in their wake. Exact numbers of how many perished are unrecorded but estimates range from 200-300. Hopkins courted support using public spectacles such as 'swimming', where the accused was bound and thrown into water; if they drowned they were innocent, if they floated, the Devil had saved them.

In Suffolk, Hopkins caused a sensation when he successfully hanged a male priest, John Lowes, after 'swimming' him. He took advantage of people's fear, charging extortionate prices. In

Stowmarket, he was paid £23 when the wage was 6 pence a day. It begs the question, was he driven by religious zeal or personal gain?

By the time of his death on 12 August 1647, his popularity was waning. He was condemned for committing appalling acts in the guise of religious righteousness, and being well paid for it. Witch trials had never been carried out with the deadly efficiency seen in East Anglia under Hopkins.

### JOIN THE DEBATE

**Which other historical figures led extraordinary lives?**

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# GLADIATORS OF ROME

**T**he games of Ancient Rome were barbaric. Fights to the death and deadly races were the desire of **cut-throat crowds** – the more blood spilled, the louder the cheers. Delivering guts, gore and glory, the games became hugely popular, reaching a 400-year heyday from c200 BC. Vast stadiums were built to stage the clashes, many of which survive to this day.

In these **colossal arenas**, anything could happen. A man from the lowest ranks in society could race or fight his way to victory, becoming an instant hero. However, these were high-risk games, and a contender could easily pay the **ultimate price** for his participation. And death in the arena was rarely clean.

**Dr Miles Russell** takes us on a journey, back to the brutal time...

## NOW READ ON...

### NEED TO KNOW

- 1 The Gladiators p28
- 2 Arenas of Death p30
- 3 Chariot Races p32
- 4 The Crowd p36
- 5 Finds of the Time p37

### THE RISE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN GAMES

From the first contest to the last  
p38

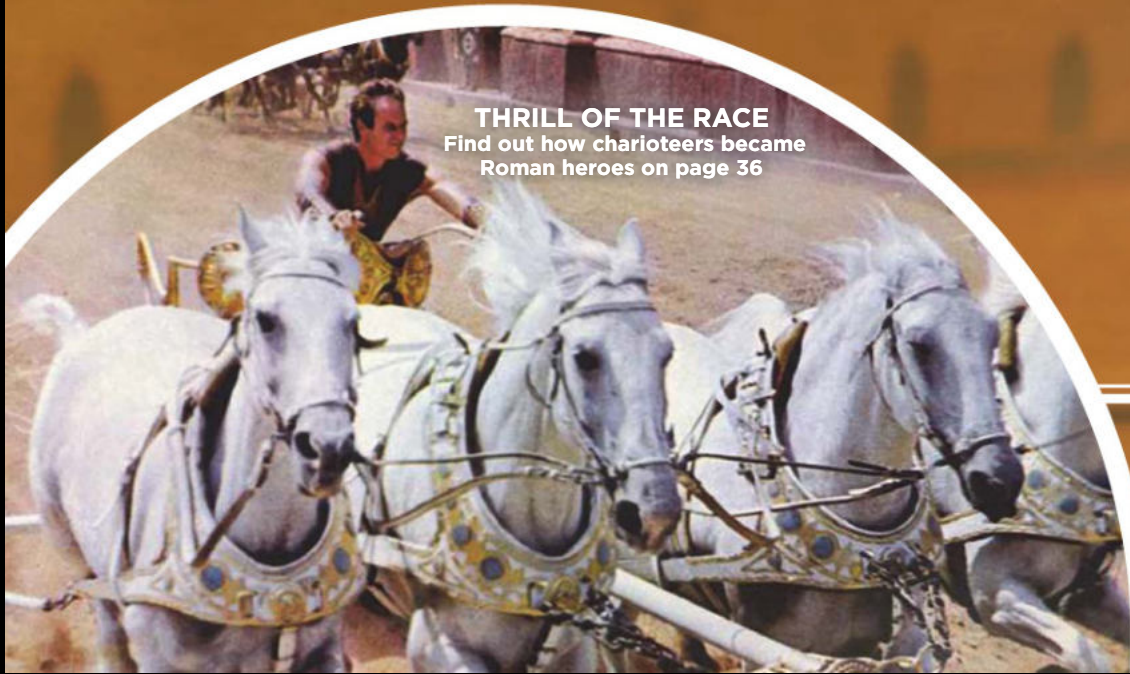
### SPARTACUS

The gladiator who fought back  
p40

### GET HOOKED

More of the Roman games  
p45

**THRILL OF THE RACE**  
Find out how charioteers became  
Roman heroes on page 36







THE STUFF OF LEGEND. THE NAME OF SPARTACUS HAS ECHOED DOWN THE CENTURIES...

## SPARTACUS

### Leader of slaves

The legend of Spartacus has been told and retold down the centuries. But who was the real leader of the slave revolt? Who was the man who managed to shake the foundations of Rome?

**U**nder the leadership of Spartacus, a slave revolt broke out in 73 BC. The revolt was the first of its kind in the history of Rome. Spartacus was a Thracian slave who had been trained as a gladiator. He led a group of slaves to escape from the gladiator school in Capua. They fought their way through the Roman army and reached the southern tip of Italy. Spartacus was killed in the final battle of the revolt in 71 BC.

**49**

**ROMAN HISTORY**

### TIMELINE The rise and fall of the Roman games

Follow the story of these most gruesome spectacles in sports, from the first arena to the final battle.

**WARRIORS OF BRITAIN**  
GLADIATOR GRAVES

**ARE YOU READY?**  
Mortals beware, the gladiator's fight for glory has begun



## THE BIG STORY GLADIATORS OF ROME

**FIGHT OF YOUR LIFE**  
As in *Gladiator* (2000), most arena matches were vicious encounters, ended only by fatality

### FREEDOM FIGHTERS

Gladiators could fight for their freedom. This formal **release from servitude**, and from their contract, was represented in the form of a **wooden sword**, the *rudis*, and was awarded at the end of the games.

1

# THE GLADIATORS

*Whether in it for glory or freedom, these elite warriors could become heroes, famous throughout the Empire*

**T**he name gladiator comes from the Latin word *gladius* for sword (hence 'swordsman'). The earliest reference to a gladiatorial fight appears during the funeral of aristocrat Brutus Pera in 264 BC, when, as a way to commemorate and celebrate the life of their father, the Brutus family made a number of slaves fight to the death. By 174 BC, the first purpose-built, albeit temporary, timber arena hosting gladiatorial combat had been constructed in the Forum Romanum.

4

The number of times the gladiator Flamma was awarded the *rudis*, before dying in the arena aged 30

Most prospective gladiators were purchased from the slave markets, being chosen for their strength, stamina and good looks. Although taken from the lowest ranks of society, the gladiator was a breed apart from the 'normal' slave or prisoner of war, for these were the well-trained, well-armoured combatants whose one role in life was to fight and occasionally to kill for the amusement of the Roman mob. Convicted criminals, or *noxii*, were also selected for the arena, not as gladiators, but as condemned men to be disposed of publicly. They could be forced to attack each other, used as practice by the trained



### STUFF OF LEGEND

Gladiators' exploits were so revered, they were a common subject of artistic carvings

fighters, or thrown to wild animals. Not all those who fought as gladiators were slaves or convicts however, for some were Roman citizens down on their luck (or heavily in debt) while others, like the Emperor Commodus, simply did it for 'fun'.

Whatever their circumstances or reasons for ending up in the arena, gladiators were much admired and adored by the Roman public for their bravery and spirit, their image appearing frequently in mosaics, wall-paintings and on glassware and pottery.



## THE COMBATANTS

### THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT

Many different varieties of fighter, each with their own armour and fighting techniques, were established in order to better entertain the crowd.

Putting different classes of combatant up against one another in the arena, in so-called 'matched pairs', created a sense of excitement in the audience, as certain advantages of weaponry and armour outweighed the other. One such favoured combination was to pit the heavily armoured, slow-moving *Myrmillo* gladiator, against the lightly armoured, agile *Retiarius*. While the *Myrmillo* was well-protected behind his shield and helmet, he could only inflict injury by getting up close and personal. The *Retiarius*, however, could keep his rival at bay with his trident while he tried to ensnare him with the net.

#### THE MYRMILLO

Found in the gladiators' barracks at Pompeii, this bronze helmet belonged to a combatant known as a *Myrmillo*. It has a grille of linked circles and a broad projecting brim to protect the head. On top, there is a bust of Hercules, symbolising great strength.

#### THE SECUTOR

A swordsman who carried a large shield, wore a heavy bronze helmet and scale armour on one arm.

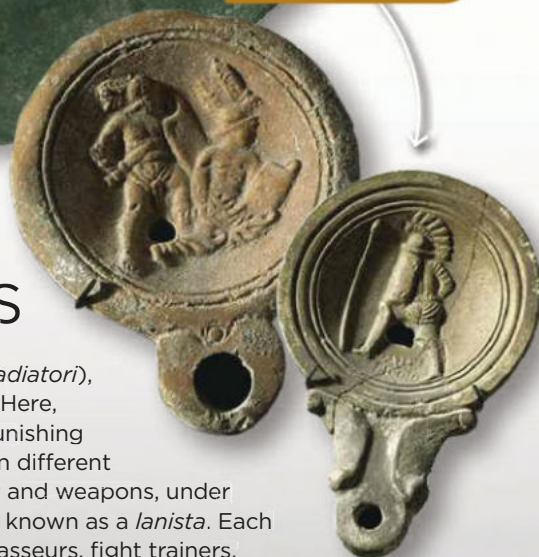


#### THE PROVOCATOR

He fought in a small helmet with a light shield and a breastplate.

#### GLAD SCHOOL

Training and combat scenes decorate two terracotta oil lamps.



#### THE FIGHT

### TO THE DEATH

Although fights were overseen by a referee, known as a *rudarius*, who is usually depicted carrying a wooden staff (*rudus*), we have no record of any 'rules of play' for the arena. The *rudarius* could stop a contest if needed, call for a 'time out', and beat unwilling participants, but, as far as we know, there were no instructions for 'fair play'. It's also unlikely that these bouts had a time limit – battles usually continued until mortal injury, surrender or some other incapacitation.

The winners received cash prizes and gifts as well as a palm leaf – a symbol of victory. If a gladiator had fought well, entertaining both crowd and sponsor with courage, resilience and skill, he could win the ultimate prize: his freedom. Some gladiators, perhaps unable to adjust to normal life, signed back on as professional fighters after receiving their freedom.

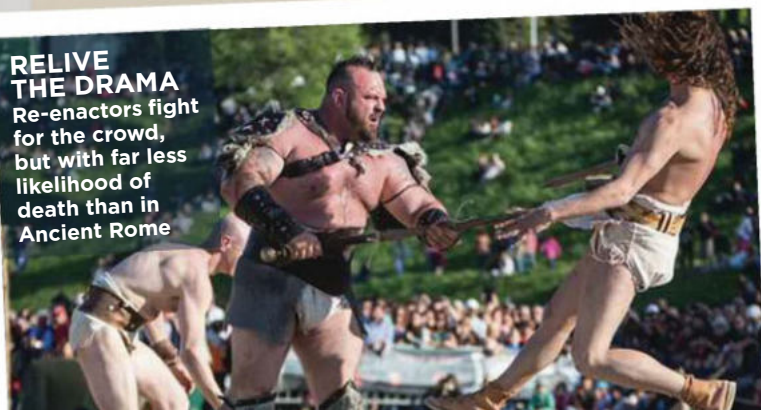
#### TRAINING CAMP

### LIVING CONDITIONS

Gladiatorial schools (or *ludi gladiatorii*), were established by the state. Here, warriors-to-be underwent a punishing regime, being taught to fight in different styles with a variety of armour and weapons, under the control of an entrepreneur known as a *lanista*. Each school had its own doctors, masseurs, fight trainers, cooks and weapon-makers. It was, after all, in the *lanista's* interests to ensure his gladiators were in peak condition.

Accommodation at the schools was pretty basic, with military-style barracks. New trainees from the slave market were assigned to the poorest rooms – the quality of living space improving with success in the arena – while volunteer gladiators had better accommodation. Gifts from visiting fans may have improved living conditions and diet. Punishment for misdemeanours (or lack of fighting spirit) was often severe – each school had its own prison where beatings, whippings and brandings with hot irons were common.

**RELIVE THE DRAMA**  
Re-enactors fight for the crowd, but with far less likelihood of death than in Ancient Rome





## STADIUM TOUR

# GREAT AMPHITHEATRES

Aside from the Colosseum, many great arenas can be seen around Europe, North Africa and the Middle East today, some still being used for open-air performances. A few are even being employed for one of their original purposes, namely the fighting and hunting of animals. Five of the best are:

### VIEW FOR ALL

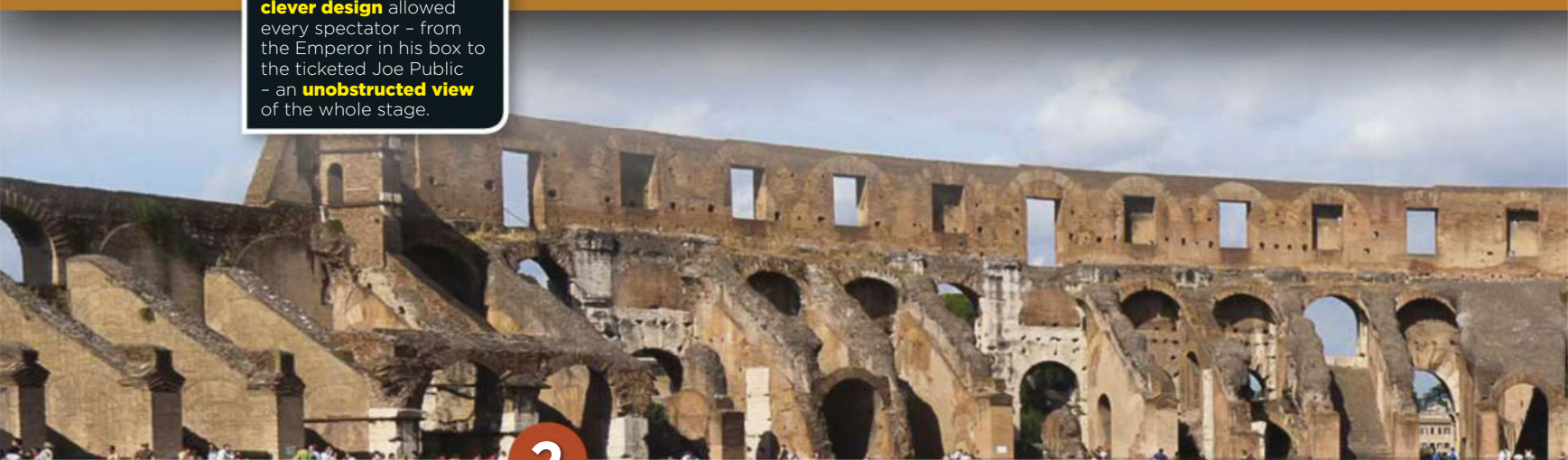
The amphitheatre's **clever design** allowed every spectator – from the Emperor in his box to the ticketed Joe Public – an **unobstructed view** of the whole stage.



**1. ARLES AND 2. NÎMES, FRANCE**  
Used today for mass spectator events, these two urban amphitheatres have been excellently preserved, especially the internal seating, surrounding arena wall, entrances and gladiatorial holding bays.



**3. CAERLEON, WALES**  
Although little survives of the superstructure and internal seating arrangements of this Legionary amphitheatre, the entrances, steps to the imperial box and shrines to Nemesis – the goddess of fate – are exceptional.



2

## ARENAS OF DEATH

*Beautiful but deadly, amphitheatres set the stage for mortal combat...*

**F**rom the earliest days of the Roman Republic, gladiatorial games were laid on pretty much anywhere. Temporary wooden seating was often set up for audiences within or around urban market areas. The first permanent stone arenas weren't created until the end of the 1st century BC – Rome didn't get its first stone amphitheatre until 29 BC.

Most towns and forts had their own arenas for gladiatorial fights, animal hunts and criminal executions. Like most modern sporting arenas, they were usually built at the edges of settlements, keeping both dangerous elements (such as wild animals) or riotous supporters away from the population. The amphitheatres were all built to the same design – a flat, open-air elliptical floor

surrounded by a rising bank of seats. A high wall protected the audience from any danger that the live entertainment may supply.

The greatest arena was the Flavian Amphitheatre in Rome, known today as the Colosseum. Completed in AD 80, and built by the state using slave labour and treasure looted from the sack of Jerusalem, the Colosseum could seat up to 70,000 spectators at any one time. Eighty numbered entrances were located at ground level so that the ticket-holding audience knew exactly where they needed to go in order to locate their seats, thus minimising disruption at the start of proceedings. A subterranean network of underground tunnels, cells, animal pens and scenery storage areas held all the necessary components for a successful games.

9,000

The number of animals killed during the Colosseum's inaugural games of AD 80







#### 4. EL DJEM, TUNISIA

Among the best-preserved amphitheatres in the world, this arena has unfortunately little in the way of surviving seating but does possess subterranean passages, cells and access points beneath the stadium floor.



#### 5. LEPTIS MAGNA, LIBYA

This arena was preserved by drifting sand. Of note are the animal cells with slits at the back, which spears were poked through to drive beasts out.

### A MARTYR MYTH?

## CHRISTIAN SLAUGHTER

Christianity was the only religion that the Roman state actively persecuted, as it was seen to be subversive, politically motivated and thoroughly 'unRoman'. Contrary to myth, Emperor Nero did not condemn Christians to death in the Colosseum (it wasn't built until after his death) but he did invent gruesome ways of killing those who did not recant their beliefs – for instance, he had them set on fire as a form of illumination in his private gardens at night.



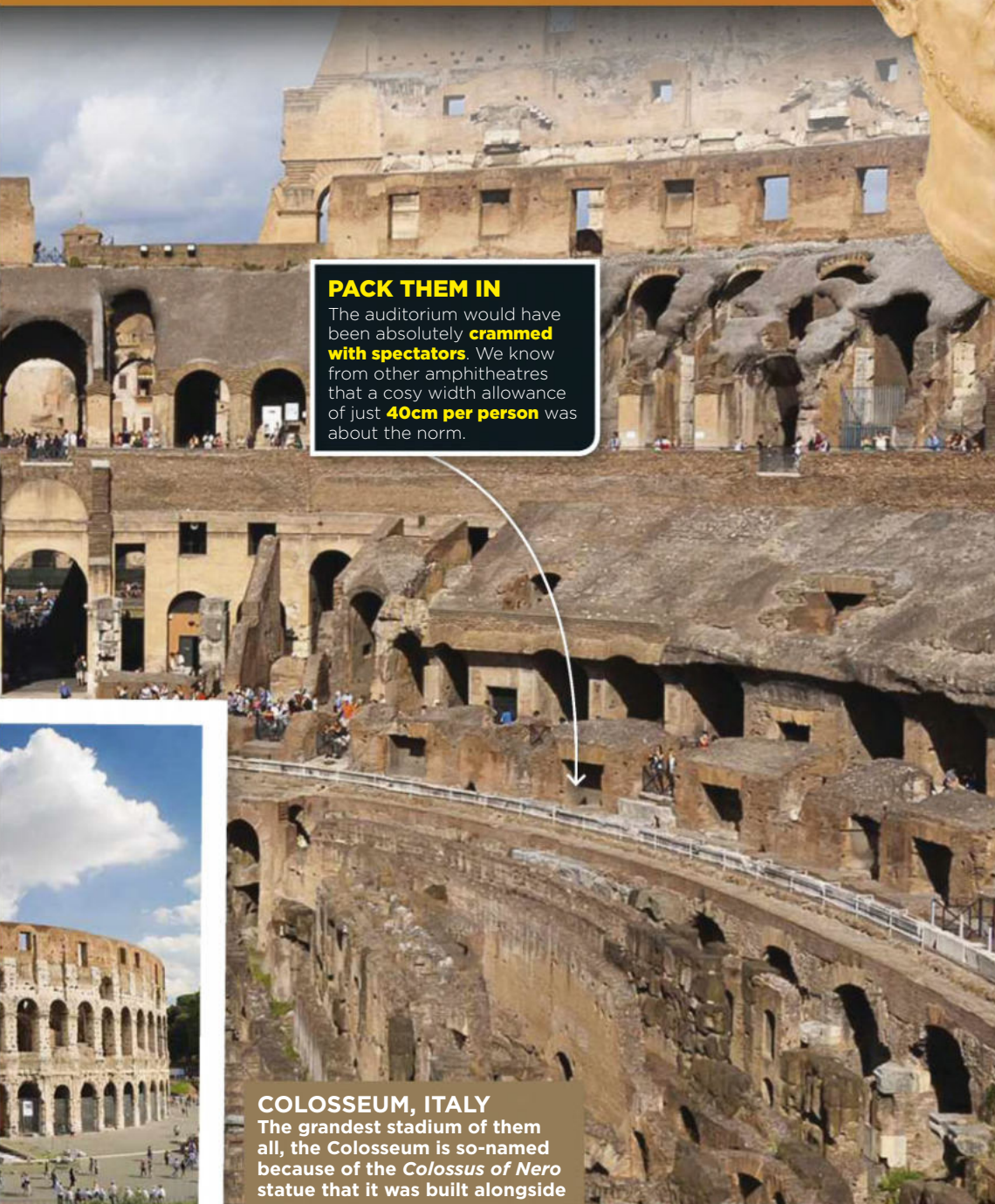
### LION TALES

Nero (left) never threw Christians to the lions in the Colosseum – there's no evidence anyone ever did



### PACK THEM IN

The auditorium would have been absolutely **crammed with spectators**. We know from other amphitheatres that a cosy width allowance of just **40cm per person** was about the norm.



#### COLOSSEUM, ITALY

The grandest stadium of them all, the Colosseum is so-named because of the *Colossus of Nero* statue that it was built alongside

### CIRCUS ANIMALS

## MULTI PURPOSE

Amphitheatres were also used for a variety of blood-soaked events. Exotic animals were often hunted and killed in the arenas. Those combatants were *venatores* (hunters) or *bestiarii* (animal fighters), and were considered inferior to gladiators. Animals could also be used to execute criminals before a live audience.

Battle re-enactments were often staged in amphitheatres. Caesar laid on a mock naval battle in a flooded arena with rival fleets 'played' by gladiators, while Emperor Claudius staged a recreation of his conquest of Britain (in which he starred as himself).



### WILD AND DANGEROUS

Audiences found animal hunts very exciting – the exotic creatures were unpredictable and often unfamiliar, too



# CHARIOT RACES

*These adrenalin-fuelled competitions attracted high emotions, high drama and high tempers*

**T**he games took a variety of forms but a basic distinction can be drawn between the combat-orientated entertainment of the amphitheatre and the high-speed chariot races of the circus.

Chariot racing was considered by the elite to be the premier sport in Rome. Dating back (traditionally) to the time of Romulus, the legendary founder and first King of Rome, chariot racing was a frantic, fast moving, noisy sport in which there was always the prospect of a dramatic collision. Traditionally the preserve of the aristocratic classes, by the 2nd century BC charioteering had become the primary spectator sport in Rome and a huge source of entertainment for the masses.

The circus was a long, rectangular stadium with seating set around three of the four sides. Lightweight chariots set off from the starting

gates, circling the central strip, in order to complete seven laps of the track – 24 races were usually conducted in a single, long day. Chariots raced anti-clockwise around the circus track, picking up incredible speed in the long sections. The real skill came in the braking and manoeuvring for position at the tight turn – the most dangerous point in the race – where each chariot jostled in order to gain the inside track. It has been calculated that a good, four-horse chariot would complete the seven-lap race in around nine minutes, at an average speed of 22-25 miles per hour.

Four teams, or clubs, were represented in any one race – the Reds (*Russata*), Whites (*Albata*), Blues (*Veneta*) and Greens (*Prasina*). Each team had its own club house, horses, trainers, stables and financial backers. They also had their own fanatical supporters, and tempers on race day would occasionally spill over into rioting.

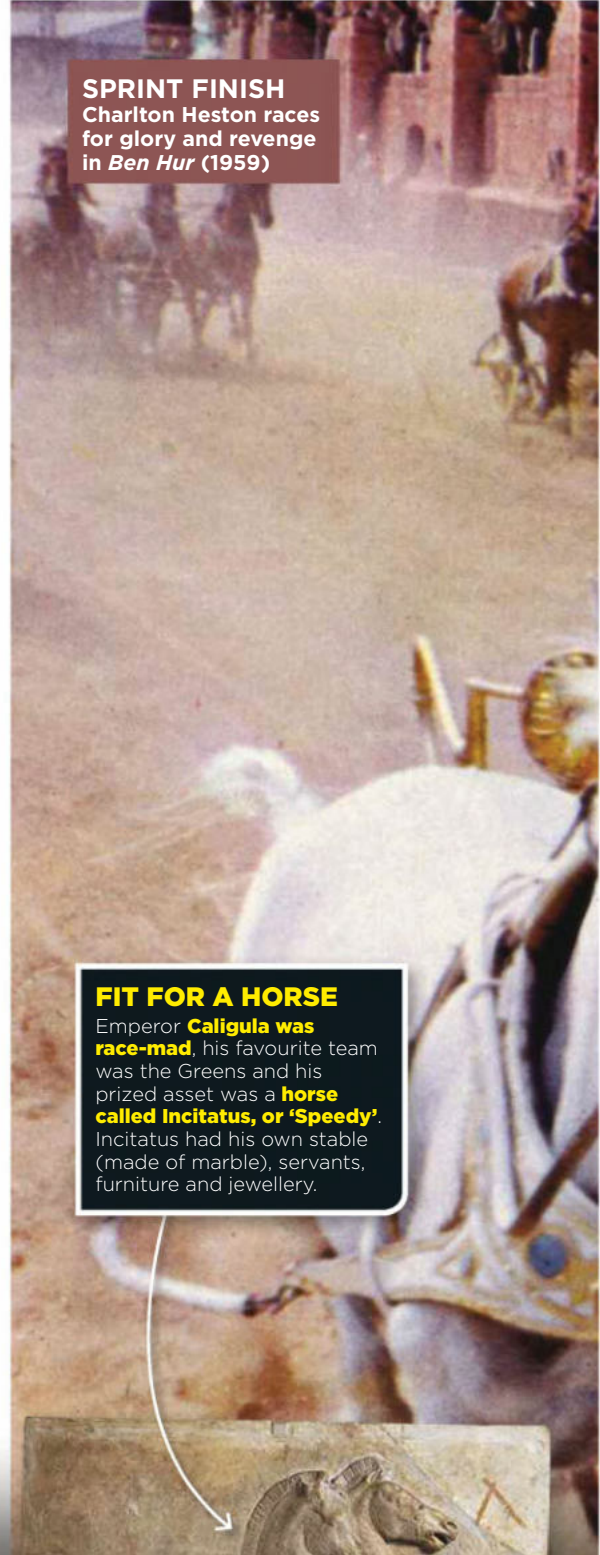
100

The maximum number of races held in one day at the Circus Maximus



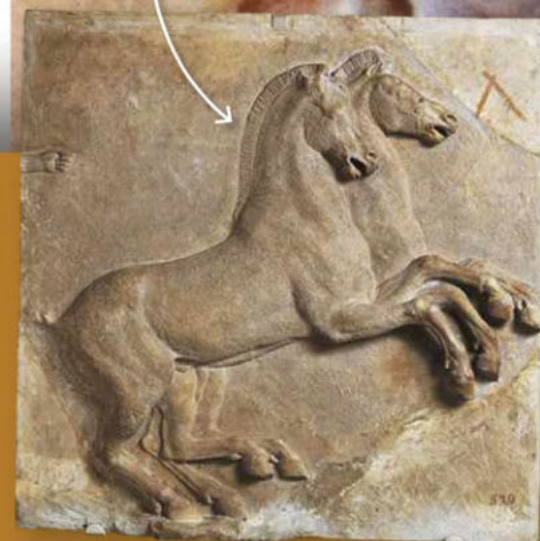
**TEAM POSTERS**  
Mosaics of the charioteers from the four teams, allowing the fans an up-close look at their clothing and features

**SPRINT FINISH**  
Charlton Heston races for glory and revenge in *Ben Hur* (1959)



## FIT FOR A HORSE

Emperor **Caligula** was **race-mad**, his favourite team was the Greens and his prized asset was a horse called **Incitatus**, or 'Speedy'. Incitatus had his own stable (made of marble), servants, furniture and jewellery.



## CHARIOT ESSENTIALS

### THE RACING BASICS

At the biggest, most important chariot tournaments, elaborate processions (*pompas*) would open proceedings. First, the dignitary sponsoring the event marched out, then the teams of charioteers took to the arena, to be met by raucous cheers from the crowds. Musicians and dancers whipped up the atmosphere further, and priests carried in statues of the gods to oversee the events. But really, all the Romans needed for a good race were four key elements...



#### 1. CHARIOTS

The racing chariot was an extremely light, one-man, all-terrain vehicle, made of wood and leather, which probably weighed no more than 30kg; unlike the sturdy, tank-like version in the Hollywood epic *Ben Hur*.

#### 2. SOME HORSES

There were three basic types of race – the two-horse (*Biga*), three-horse (*Triga*) and four-horse (*Quadriga*). The four-horse race was the most exciting as great skill was required to keep all the horses under control.





#### NICE LITTLE EARNER

The most famous charioteer was Gaius Appuleius Diocles who **won 1,462 races**. His total winnings make today's sport stars look like small fry, having amassed the equivalent of **£9.6 billion** over the course of his career.



#### FOUR BY FOUR

A clamorous scene at the Circus Maximus, as the big teams face each other



TURN OVER TO DISCOVER  
THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS



### 3. FEARLESS RIDERS

Charioteers were usually slaves or freedmen and were treated as celebrity-heroes by the crowd, much as Formula One drivers are today. As professionals, racers often transferred between teams, big money being on offer for the most successful of charioteers.



### 4. AN EPIC VENUE

The Circus Maximus in Rome was the greatest chariot racing track in the Empire. First built around 329 BC, the stadium could, by the late 1st century BC, hold some 100,000 spectators. Enlarged in the early 2nd century AD, the final Circus measured 600m long and 200m wide.



# CHARIOT RACES, THE CIRCUS

The stage for thrilling races, unlikely heroes and real danger...

**T**he Circus Maximus was the biggest stadium in Rome and also the first chariot racing track in the city. Originally, it was made of wood, but after successive rebuilding, the Emperor Trajan gave it its final colossal shape with concrete and marble in 103 AD. It's thought that, at this stage, it could have seated as many as 250,000 spectators.

## SLAVES AND HEROES

The chariots belonged to four set teams, identified by their colours: green, red, blue and white. The reins were tied to the waist of the charioteer, or *auriga*, which is why they had a knife to cut themselves free in case of accidents. Charioteers, just like the gladiators, were career-professionals and although slaves or freedmen, were also major celebrities.

### IMPERIAL BOX

This was connected directly to the Emperor's palace so that members of the imperial family would not have to mingle with the crowd.

### AUDIENCE

For the masses, seats were available on a first-come-first-served basis. Some people had to watch the spectacle from the hills around the stadium.

### TOWERS

The corners of the starting points were marked with towers.

### EXIT

The side of the stadium nearest to the exit was the widest. This allowed the chariots to line up in their starting gates, or *carceres*.

### READY, SET...

The magistrate in charge of the spectacle threw a handkerchief or flag from this spot to start the race.

### STARTING GATES

The mechanism used opened all the doors at the same time.

25%

The proportion of the population of 2nd-century Rome that could be seated in the Circus Maximus



### SPINA

The lower wall that divided the centre to make an oval-shaped track.

### KEEPING TRACK

The central wall or baseboard (*spina*), 344 metres long, was decorated with carved eggs that indicated the number of laps during the race – eggs being removed after every lap. Later on, a dolphin-shaped counting system was added.

### ENTRANCE

The point from which the procession would emerge to kick off the games.

### OBELISK

Emperor Augustus brought this monument from Heliopolis in Egypt. It was Rome's first obelisk.

### TRACK

The race course surface was covered with sand rolled flat.

### PARTY POOPER

Writer and lawyer **Pliny the Younger** hated the cacophony of the arena but loved race day for, with a quarter of the city at the Circus, the **streets of Rome were empty**, allowing him to work in peace.

## CHARIOT RACING WAS SO POPULAR IN ROME THAT THE CITY HAD EIGHT CIRCUSES TO CATER FOR DEMAND. QUEUING FOR SEATS BEGAN THE NIGHT BEFORE RACE DAY.

### DEADLY SPECTACLE

The fragility of the chariots and the thin clothing of the charioteers turned races into an extremely risky sport

### EXTERIOR

The Circus had three storeys with arches and marble columns.





## THE BIG STORY GLADIATORS OF ROME

### BEST SEAT IN THE HOUSE

Looking out from the imperial box, joint Emperors Caracalla and Geta enjoy an opening ceremony at the Colosseum

### STAYING COOL

In the shelter of the Imperial Box, the most elite audience members would have been **shaded from the Sun**, but most – including senators and knights – had no shelter, so would have sweltered under the heat of the Roman Sun.

4

# THE CROWD

*Bloodthirsty and unruly, the gladiators' audience was perhaps the original 'tough crowd'*

**F**or most Romans, coming to the games was as much about seeing the entertainment as being seen by your peers. Being 'Roman' was all about flaunting status and wealth – where you sat in the audience reflected who you were and where you ranked within the social hierarchy.

Seats in the box, set over and above the main entrance to the arena (so that they could be seen by everyone in the audience), were reserved for the most important guests, which for Rome would be the Emperor, his immediate family and circle of important advisors. In the provinces, this place of honour would go to the sponsor of the games, possibly the governor, visiting dignitaries or members of the town council.

100

The rough distance, in metres, that the poorest spectators would have been from the action

Of the remaining seats, senators had the front rows, with an unimpeded view of the arena floor. Behind them came the 'equestrians' or landed gentry, male citizens, female citizens (it was considered 'bad form' for men and women

to sit together) with the worst seats, right at the back, for the poor and freedmen. Slaves were not allowed to attend and children rarely did.

The behaviour of audiences was not always good. In fact, once the blood-lust of the Roman mob was up, they could be deadly. In the AD 59 games of Pompeii, where home-town gladiators fought those from neighbouring Nuceria, the show ended in full-blown riots that left scores dead. At the hearing that followed, the Roman Senate decreed that although the unrest had begun with both sides hurling abuse, the home crowd had

exacerbated the situation by throwing stones and by smuggling weapons into the arena. As a punishment, the ringleaders were sent into exile and all public games and gatherings in Pompeii were banned for a period of 10 years.

### RULE OF THUMB

## THUMBS UP, THUMBS DOWN

When facing death, having lost the fight, a gladiator could appeal to the mercy of the crowd. If the people had been entertained, a shout may have gone up to 'let him go' – if not, it was a simple 'kill him'. The ultimate decision was with the sponsor of the games. We don't know precisely what hand gesture was given in order to indicate life or death, but the popular view today is that it was thumbs down for 'kill' and thumbs up for 'spare him'.

## CRUEL SPORT PROTESTS

The games were extremely popular; a sad indictment of the human condition perhaps, but one only has to look at the crowds drawn to the public hangings of 18th-century Britain, or the guillotining in

post-revolutionary France, to realise that there was nothing unusual in the spectacle of death as entertainment. There were few moral objections to gladiatorial combat within the Roman world. The 1st-century philosopher, Seneca, is a rare example of someone who condemned the games. He did not do so on compassionate

grounds, but in the belief that organised acts of violence dehumanised an audience.

Objections to the spectacle gathered pace once Christianity became the state faith in the 4th century AD, but it was the collapse of the economy in the 5th century that finally prevented the government from funding the games.



# FINDS OF THE TIME

*With such a vast Empire, there are plenty of fascinating sites of discovery*

**T**he games were so popular, so universally loved, that they affected much of Roman culture. Even in the furthest corners of the Empire you find mosaics that depict gladiatorial combat. And right at the centre of Roman society, too, are finds that reveal how important the events were. There are even trinkets from the games – just like those that Brits snapped up to remember London 2012.

## ► FLOOR IT BATH TILES

The final moments of a chariot race at the Circus Maximus are depicted in this mosaic floor from the bathhouse of a villa at Piazza Armerina, Sicily. The villa owner was evidently a fan of the 'Greens' as this four-horse team is racing down the final length to finish first. As the charioteer raises his whip-holding arm to the crowd, he is presented with the victor's palm leaf and crowned with a laurel wreath.



## ◀ RACE SOUVENIR

### GLASS BEAKER

This vessel depicts scenes of with four competing *Quadrigae*, four-horse chariots. It was almost certainly a race-day souvenir. Found at Colchester, where a stadium has been unearthed, it seems to commemorate the results of a real race, with an inscription noting that "Cresces beat his opponents Hierax, Olympaeus and Antilocus".



## ◀ BEASTLY END

### VENATOR

Various stages of a struggle between a lightly-armoured *Venator* (animal fighter) and a lion are depicted on this damaged marble relief from Ephesus, in Turkey. Combat between man and exotic beasts of prey was unpredictable and, therefore, extremely popular with the amphitheatre crowd. The *Venator* in this particular scene has apparently (and unfortunately for him), lost the fight. The Greek inscription accompanying the image reads simply: "He was taken away for burial".



## ► FIGHT ON THE TILES

### MOSAIC

This floor segment from Bignor Villa, West Sussex, shows winged cupids fighting as gladiators. One is a *Secutor*, with helmet, sword and shield, the other a trident-wielding *Retiarius*. The block between the combatants was often used to tie unwilling participants to.

### FLIPPER OF AUTHENTICITY

The mosaics at Bignor Roman Villa, including this battle scene, are some of the finest in Britain. The Roman designers **signed their work** with a unique motif – **a dolphin**.





# TIMELINE The rise and fall

Follow the story of these most gruesome spectator sports, from the first-ever

**753 BC**

The traditional date given for the first chariot race between the Roman people and their neighbours, the Sabines, organised by Rome's legendary founder, Romulus.

A heroic charioteer is immortalised in bronze



**174 BC**

The Roman Consul, Gaius Flaminius, hosts a games within a purpose-built timber arena constructed in the Forum Romanum. It stars 74 gladiators, fighting over a three-day period.

**264 BC**

The first recorded gladiatorial fight to the death is staged between slaves at the funeral of aristocrat Brutus Pera, in the Forum Boarium, Rome.

**AD 67**

Emperor Nero takes part in a ten-horse chariot race in Greece and, although he fails to finish, falling from the car during the event, he later claims to have won.

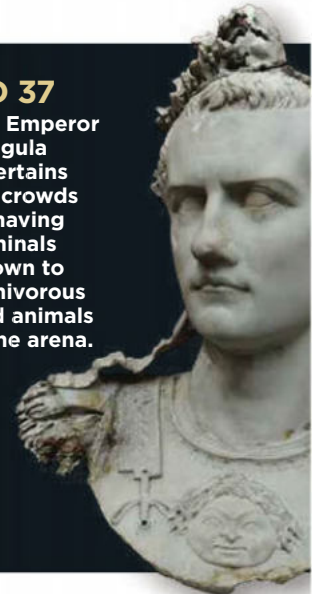


**AD 59**

Large numbers of spectators are killed in rioting at the Pompeian games. Outraged, the Senate bans Pompeii from hosting any games for a decade.

**AD 37**

The Emperor Caligula entertains the crowds by having criminals thrown to carnivorous wild animals in the arena.



**AD 70**

Construction of the Flavian amphitheatre – now known as the Colosseum – is begun by Emperor Vespasian.



**AD 80**

The inaugural games of the Colosseum are held by Emperor Titus. Over 100 days of celebratory combat ensue, during which time thousands of wild animals – and quite a few slave warriors – are killed.



**AD 112**

Emperor Trajan hosts three months of games with the participation of over 10,000 gladiators.

**C146 AD**

The most successful charioteer, Gaius Appuleius Diocles, winner of over 1,000 races, retires at the age of 42, being hailed the 'champion of charioteers'.





# of the Roman games

aces to the final battles

**174 BC**

The Circus Maximus chariot race-track is rebuilt in stone. It can now seat some 150,000 spectators, but it will be developed further, making room for 100,000 more.



**73 BC**

The gladiator Spartacus leads a slave revolt from the training school at Capua. See overleaf for the full story.



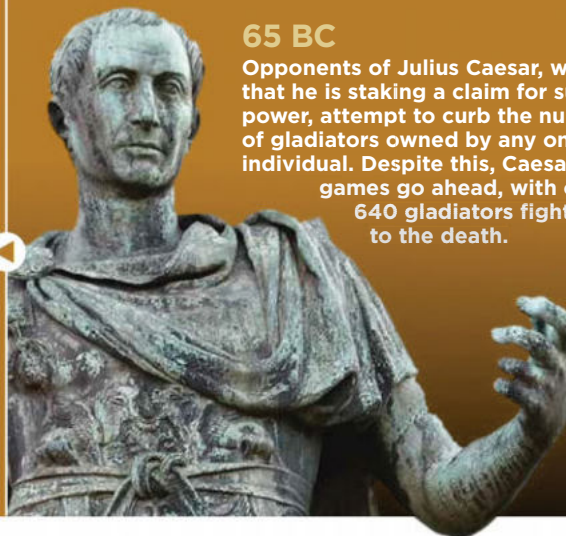
**29 BC**

The first purpose-built stone amphitheatre is constructed by General Titus Statilius Taurus in Rome. Taurus also paid for the inaugural games.



**65 BC**

Opponents of Julius Caesar, worried that he is staking a claim for supreme power, attempt to curb the number of gladiators owned by any one individual. Despite this, Caesar's games go ahead, with over 640 gladiators fighting to the death.



**SKELETON CLUE**  
This decapitated man may have died in the arena...

## WARRIORS OF BRITAIN

### GLADIATOR GRAVES

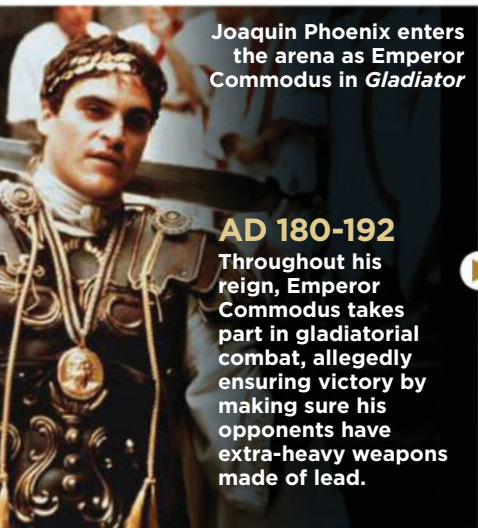
The games of Rome spread as popular forms of entertainment throughout the Empire, and Britain was no exception. Although no circuses have been found anywhere in the UK – there were probably tracks in London and Colchester – there are some surviving amphitheatres, which Ancient Britons would have visited to watch animal hunts and fights.

Further compelling evidence of gladiatorial combat in old Blighty comes in the form of a series of Roman-era skeletons discovered at Driffield Terrace, York. Of the 80 sets of bony remains, many are suspected to have been gladiators. Almost all of them are males around 2cm taller than the average Roman Briton, and are much more heavily built. Some 45 of the corpses had been decapitated, with most suffering barbaric injuries that imply grisly demises.

Joaquin Phoenix enters the arena as Emperor Commodus in *Gladiator*

**AD 180-192**

Throughout his reign, Emperor Commodus takes part in gladiatorial combat, allegedly ensuring victory by making sure his opponents have extra-heavy weapons made of lead.



**AD 380**

After Christianity becomes the state faith, the Church attempts to limit the popularity of the games, declaring that those who participate in them are ineligible for baptism.

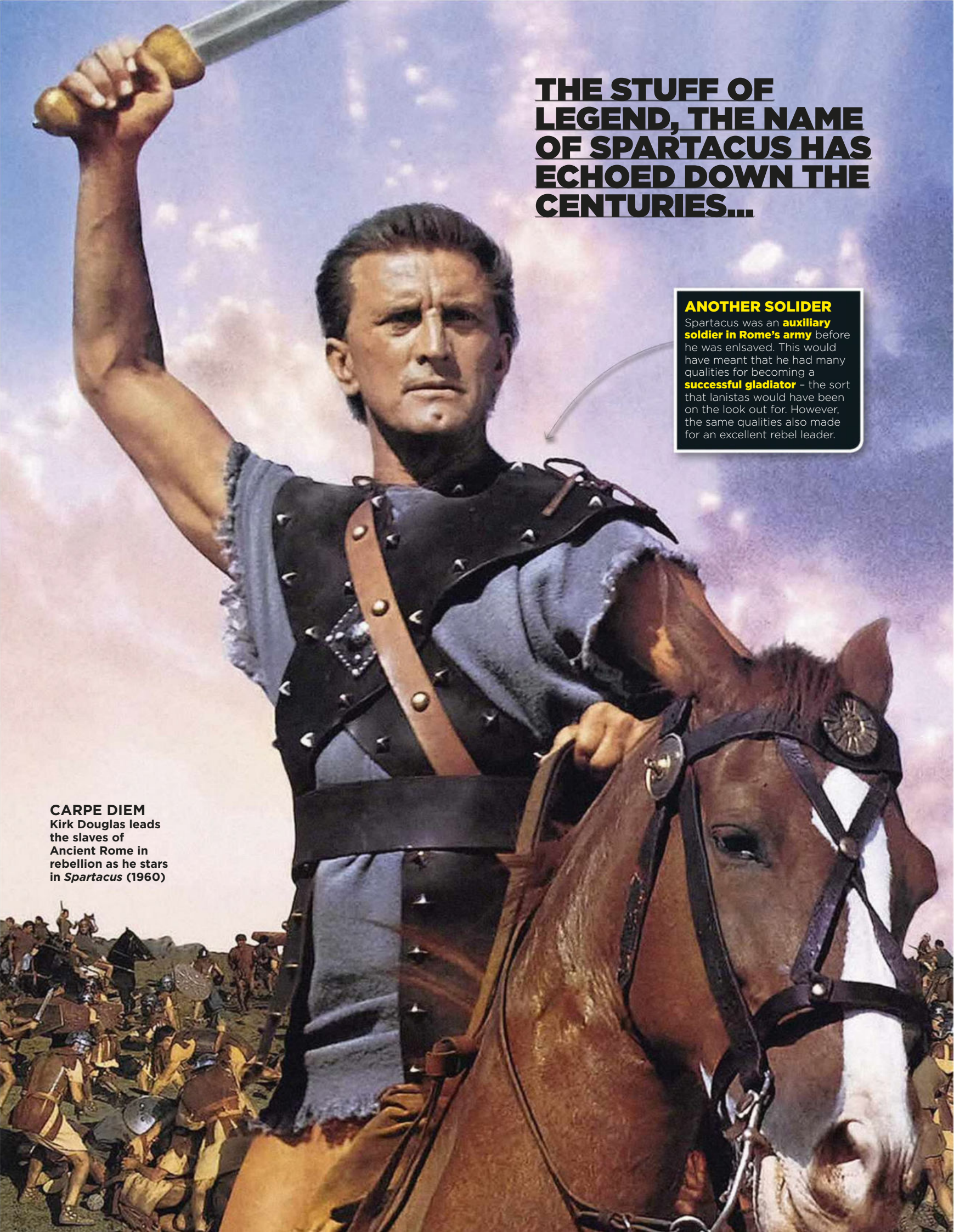


Christian icons, such as halos, start to appear on Roman artworks

**AD 681**

After centuries of waning popularity, and with the decline of the Roman Empire, gladiatorial combat is officially banned as a sport.





# THE STUFF OF LEGEND, THE NAME OF SPARTACUS HAS ECHOED DOWN THE CENTURIES...

## ANOTHER SOLIDER

Spartacus was an **auxiliary soldier in Rome's army** before he was enslaved. This would have meant that he had many qualities for becoming a **successful gladiator** - the sort that lanistas would have been on the look out for. However, the same qualities also made for an excellent rebel leader.

## CARPE DIEM

Kirk Douglas leads the slaves of Ancient Rome in rebellion as he stars in *Spartacus* (1960)





# SPARTACUS

## Leader of slaves

The legend of Spartacus has been told and retold down the centuries. But who was the real leader of the slave revolt? Who was the man who managed to shake the foundations of Rome?

Undoubtedly the most famous of Rome's gladiators is Spartacus; not for his exploits in the arena – we know next to nothing about those – but thanks to his role in a slave uprising that challenged the authority of Rome. Spartacus's achievement, in successfully taking on the military might of Rome and terrorising it for two years, is the stuff of legend and Spartacus's name has echoed down the centuries, becoming a byword for liberty and emancipation.

But what do we know about the real Spartacus and how did his experience as both gladiator and former soldier of Rome shape his life and those who lived, fought and died alongside him?

### MAKING A KILLING

From the outside, the villa of Cornelius Lentulus Batiatus in Capua, north of modern-day Naples, looked like any other prosperous Italian house. Move a short way from the villa, however, and the source of all his wealth abundantly became clear. This was not the centre of a farming estate, this house belonged to one of the most successful entrepreneurs in Italy, for Batiatus was a *lanista*: a trainer of gladiators. Just down the road, partially hidden from the main house, lay a heavily guarded compound with barracks, a bathhouse, cookhouse, canteen, prison block and private arena, where young enslaved men learned how to fight and die.

Batiatus had grown rich on the proceeds of death. Buying suitable candidates from the slave markets of Rome, the lanista had established his own school, where combatants were put through a punishing regime of exercise and weapons training in order to supply the demand

for gladiators in Rome and the outlying towns. Business was booming and in the mid 70s BC, Batiatus was fast becoming one of the richest men in Italy. He was also moving in influential circles, for politicians had been quick to realise the importance of sponsoring games in order to win public support. In the spring of 73 BC, however, the lanista could have had no idea that his little world was about to unravel. Inside the gladiator's compound, dissent was

growing. A gladiator's lot was never happy, but discipline in the Capua school was particularly harsh, and the 200 or so trainees were subjected to cramped conditions and an incessant regime of beatings. They wanted freedom, and made plans for escape.

### SCHOOL'S OUT

Details of the breakout were betrayed to the guards, but somehow the ringleaders still

49

The percentage of Rome's slaves owned by the upper classes – just 1.5% of the population



### AUCTION HOUSE

Slaves of Rome could come from any corner of the Empire – the trade was a bustling industry with dedicated auction houses. Batiatus may well have bought Spartacus at one such sale

ALAMY X2



managed to take control of the cookhouse and mess hall. Killing their trainers with spits, cleavers and knives gathered from the kitchens, 70 desperate gladiators overpowered the guards sent in to restore order, scaled the compound walls, and fled the school. Racing through the streets of Capua and out of the city, the men stumbled upon carts loaded with weapons intended for the games. Rearming themselves, they sought refuge on the slopes of nearby Mount Vesuvius.

Gladiator breakouts were rare and certainly not considered to be a major threat to internal Roman security. The news from Capua did not appear to have generated much concern at first, the Senate believing it could be swiftly resolved at a local level. In any case, Rome did not have many troops to spare, being heavily committed to engagements in Spain and the Balkans.

As the gladiators from Capua recovered, safe for the moment in their Vesuvian base-camp, they set about making plans, aware that the Roman response to their escape would be

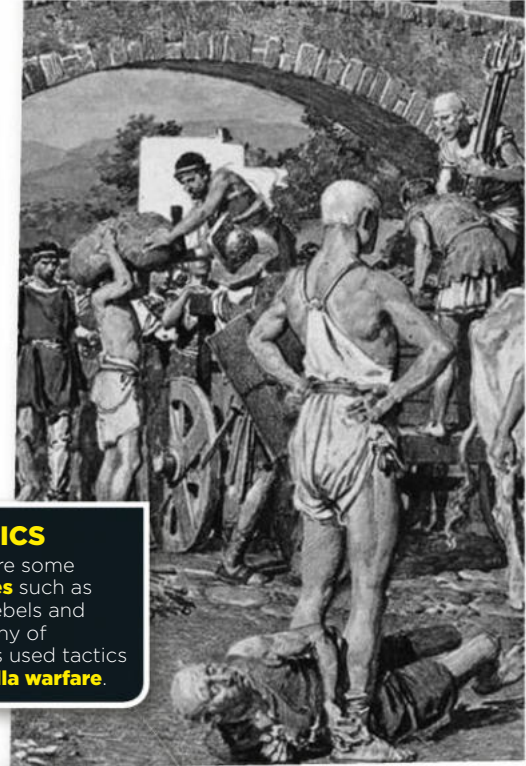
brutal, for runaway slaves were treated without mercy. The Greek historian Plutarch was later to record that the escapees elected three leaders from their number, one of whom was Spartacus.

## ENIGMATIC LEADER

Little is known about Spartacus the man, although early sources suggest that he was originally from Thrace (modern-day Bulgaria) and may have been descended from royalty, having once served as an auxiliary in the Roman army. Whatever the truth of the matter, Spartacus was soon to prove a gifted tactician and capable military commander. Of his personality and character we know nothing, Plutarch later noting simply that he “had a great spirit and great physical strength, but was much more than one would expect from his condition, most intelligent and cultured”. He certainly must have been a charismatic and forceful personality,

## BATTLE TACTICS

Although there were some **out-and-out battles** such as this between the rebels and Rome's armies, many of Spartacus's attacks used tactics more akin to **guerrilla warfare**.



# WITH SPITS, CLEAVERS AND KNIVES... 70 DESPERATE GLADIATORS OVERPOWERED THE GUARDS, SCALED THE WALLS, AND FLED THE SCHOOL

## THEY NEED A HERO

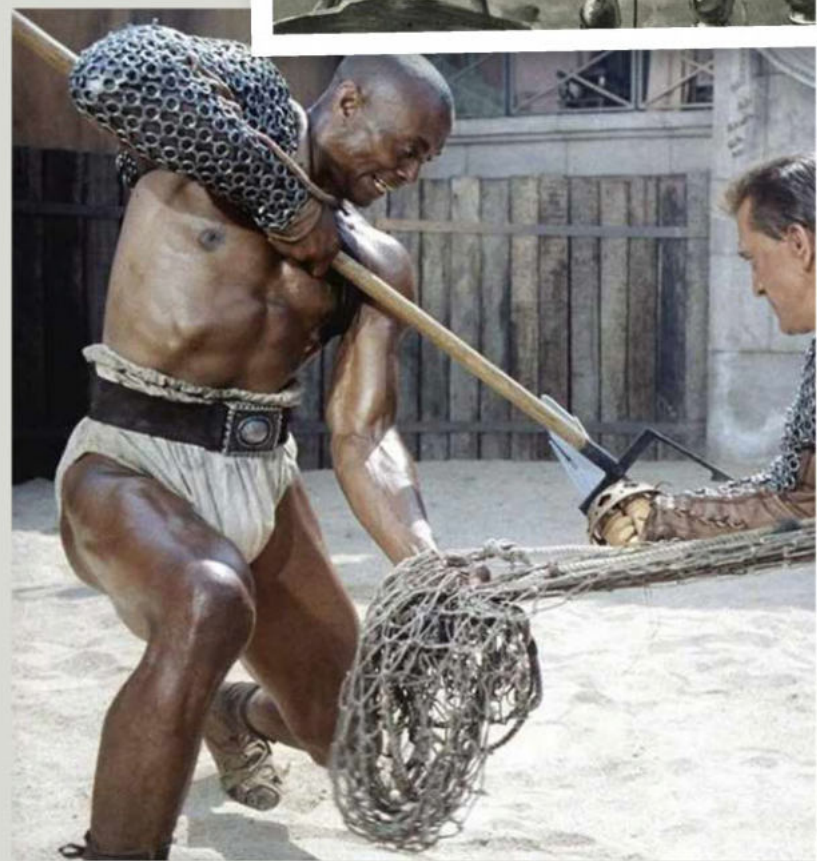
## THE MYTH OF THE MAN

*After lying dormant for almost two millennia, the legend of Spartacus was to be reborn*

The myth of Spartacus was resurrected amid the social unrest of 18th-century Europe, his name being used as an example of a just resistance to political oppression and also in the bitter war against slavery. It was Karl Marx who arguably established Spartacus as a major figure in world history. He was one of Marx's own personal heroes, and following the Russian Revolution, the gladiator became highly regarded as an important revolutionary figure. Many sporting organisations within the Soviet-bloc adopted his name, the most famous probably being that of the football team Spartak Moscow, and statues of him appeared in a number of prominent urban locations.

Throughout the 1900s, the story of the doomed rebellion against Rome went on to inspire many plays, novels, pieces of music and provided the basis for Aram Khachaturian's 1954 ballet *Spartak*.

Arguably the gladiator only achieved global fame in 1960, however, with the Academy Award-winning film *Spartacus*, starring Kirk Douglas in the heroic role. The film, which simplifies much of the main story, playing down a lot of Spartacus's achievements on the battlefield, nevertheless conveys an authentic sense of the times, of the life of a gladiator and of the power games (and panic) that the revolt caused within the city of Rome.







## EXPLOSION POINT

**ABOVE: The escaped gladiators seize wagons and weapons on their way to the city**

**LEFT: Combat ready, Spartacus's slaves-turned-soldiers size up the legions from Rome at the foot of Mount Vesuvius**

29

The approximate distance, in miles, the escaped warriors travelled from Capua to Mount Vesuvius



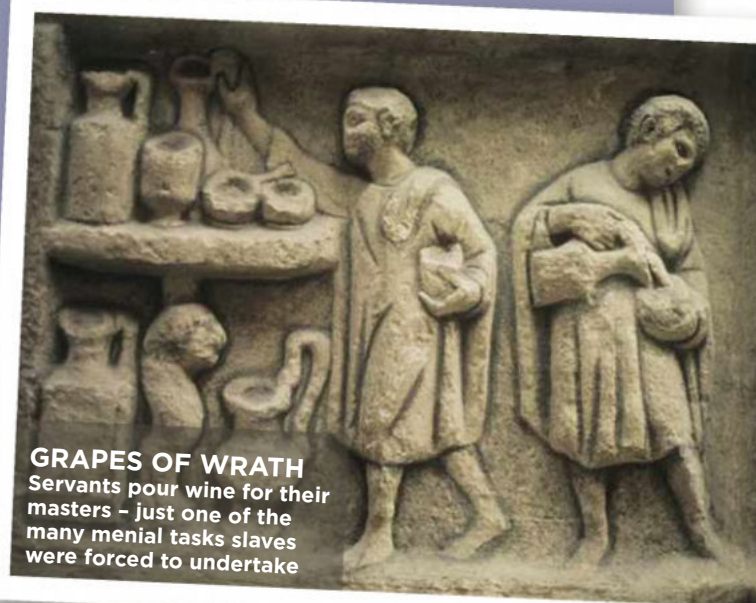
## REBEL REBEL SLAVES, ARISE!

*Spartacus's uprising was far from the first to challenge the mighty Roman Empire...*

The revolt of Spartacus in 73 BC was not the first time that Rome faced a slave uprising of great magnitude, but the brutal aftermath ensured it was certainly the last. Between 135 and 132 BC, the First Slave War erupted in Sicily, where the second also occurred between 104 and 100 BC. They rose partly in resistance to Roman occupation, but mostly in response to the brutal treatment of the large slave population on the island.

To a modern audience, slavery represents the repellent, totally unacceptable side of Roman life, but to the majority of Romans the existence of a slave class seemed perfectly normal. By the end of the 1st century BC, roughly a quarter of the population of Italy were enslaved, the number rising to a third in the city of Rome itself. Slaves were essential to the effective running of the economy and the number of slaves any

one Roman owned reflected their status and standing in society. Slaves, primarily acquired as prisoners of war overseas, were considered as little more than property, and possessed no rights and no protection in law. A slave could only be freed by the will of their owner. To break free from bondage, as Spartacus did, would, if recaptured, be punishable by death on the cross.



**GRAPES OF WRATH**  
Servants pour wine for their masters – just one of the many menial tasks slaves were forced to undertake

successfully keeping together the disparate elements of his rag-tag army. If he had indeed served in the Roman military, he would have possessed a key advantage over his colleagues, for he would have known how the army worked and what he needed to do in order to both evade and, if necessary, defeat it.

## THE MILITARY RESPONSE

A force of 3,000 soldiers was sent to recapture Spartacus, laying siege to Mount Vesuvius and blocking the only access road to the gladiators' camp. Undeterred, Spartacus and his men scaled down the mountain on ladders made of rope or vine, surprising the soldiers and capturing their equipment. A second expedition against them was also routed as was a third, the Roman commander Cossinus being caught unawares whilst bathing. A fourth engagement left the Romans in complete disarray, Plutarch wrote that there was "much slaughter".

Word of Spartacus's spectacular victories against the authorities soon spread and the gladiators were joined by significant numbers of runaway slaves and escaped convicts as well as the rural poor and disaffected farmers: "all

sturdy men and fast on their feet". The rebel army was growing and, within weeks of the initial breakout, had swollen to somewhere between 70,000 and 120,000.

Belatedly, Rome was waking up to the threat. At least a third of the population of the city, which by 73 BC was approaching a million, were slaves and, if Spartacus's victories continued to grow, there was no guarantee that the uprising would stay in Campania. If Spartacus could not be stopped, Rome's power in Italy would weaken and its enemies abroad would take full advantage.

Defeating further armies sent against him, Spartacus led his people north to the foot of the Alps and the chance of freedom. Instead of leaving Italy, however, his force turned back. Possibly, as some have suggested, they simply knew nothing other than how to fight, and the prospect of further loot was more attractive than uncertain liberty. More likely, perhaps, Spartacus reasoned that a difficult crossing of the Alps would not necessarily guarantee everlasting freedom, for further Roman provinces, and, more importantly larger





**DETERMINED ACT**  
Before his final battle, the Spartacus dispatches his steed – one way or another, he won't need it

## THE GLADIATOR SUCCESSFULLY CUT HIS WAY TO WITHIN A FEW FEET OF HIS OPPONENT, CRASSUS

Roman armies lay in wait beyond the mountain range. To the south, however, lay the open Mediterranean and, given that slave revolts in Sicily and southern Italy had only recently been put down, there was a good prospect of rallying thousands more to his cause.

### ENDGAME

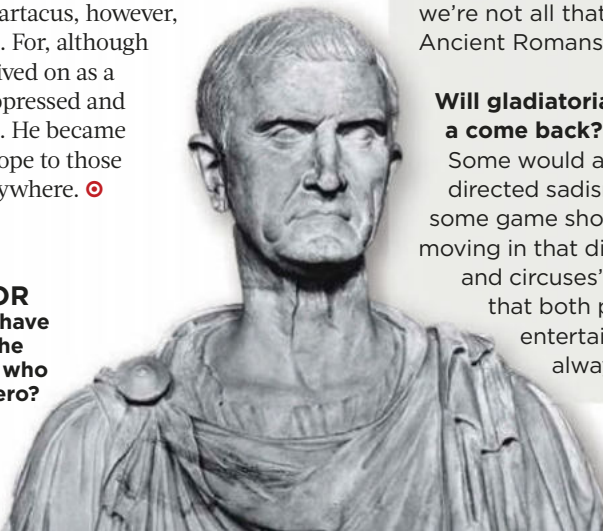
The rebel army swept down through Italy, burning towns, looting villas and freeing slaves. In response, Rome handed command of the war to Marcus Licinius Crassus, a rich and ruthless politician desperate for military glory. Taking to the field with 10 legions – 50,000 armed men – Crassus immediately made his intentions clear. In a move designed to make the troops under his command more frightened of him than of Spartacus, Crassus inflicted the punishment of *decimation* upon two legions that had previously been defeated in battle. Selecting 500 men judged to have displayed cowardice, Crassus divided them into 50 groups of 10, each group then having to select by lot then club to death, one of their colleagues.

Discipline restored, Crassus pursued Spartacus southwards. Eventually, two years after the initial breakout in Capua, Spartacus was cornered in southern Italy and defeated. Just prior to the final battle, the gladiator is said to have killed his own horse, saying that the

enemy had plenty of good horses that would be his if he won, and, if he lost, he would not, after all, need one. In the fighting that followed, the gladiator successfully cut his way to within a few feet of his opponent, Crassus, before disappearing in the chaos of battle. His body was never recovered.

Rome was not magnanimous in victory. Rounding up the survivors, Crassus crucified all 6,000 on the road from Capua to Rome. Crucifixion, a particularly unpleasant form of state execution, was a punishment reserved for slaves and bandits. The very public form of death also sent a clear message that no further thoughts of liberty amongst slaves or gladiators would be tolerated. In trying to crush the idea of Spartacus, however, Crassus failed. For, although defeated, he lived on as a hero to the oppressed and downtrodden. He became a symbol of hope to those enslaved everywhere. 📍

**THE VICTOR**  
Crassus may have suppressed the uprising, but who is history's hero?



### EXPERT VIEW

Roman  
Archaeologist,  
Dr Miles Russell

## “WE’RE NOT ALL THAT DIFFERENT FROM THE ANCIENT ROMANS”

### What is it about gladiators that still fascinates us today?

Where to start? The danger, the violence, excitement, bloodshed, oiled men in armour... The illicit thrill of observing violent acts from a (relatively) safe environment, mixed with our modern, conflicting views on the horror of combat and public execution seem to fascinate in equal measure. That and the way in which society could be said to glamorise violence – especially in the movie industry – makes the Roman games an endless resource in which to dip. In some ways the Romans seem very similar to us and in others they seem so very alien.

### Were the games really such an important part of Roman life?

Yes, absolutely! All towns had an amphitheatre, the Roman games being the first form of mass entertainment while providing a useful way to keep the passions of the mob in check and remove undesirable elements in society. No one seems to have spoken out against it at the time.

### Do modern extreme sports come close to the games of the Rome?

Nowadays, extreme acts of violence find an outlet in film and computer games rather than sport, but the popularity of ‘smash and thrash’ sports such as ice hockey, motor racing and American football reminds us that we’re not all that different from the Ancient Romans.

### Will gladiatorial games ever make a come back?

Some would argue that the mob-directed sadism of reality TV (and some game shows) are certainly moving in that direction. The ‘Bread and circuses’ maxim is one that both politicians and the entertainment industry have always understood.



# GET HOOKED!

As Russell Crowe's *Maximus Decimus Meridius* once roared, "Are you not entertained?" Well, there is plenty to keep you entertained as you explore Ancient Rome and its mighty gladiators...

## EXHIBITIONS AND COLLECTIONS

Walk through the remnants of gladiatorial arenas across Europe



Vindolanda was a key military outpost – today, you can watch archaeologists at work and see cutting edge artistic displays (inset, right)



### ▲ VINDOLANDA, NORTHUMBERLAND

If you're ever visiting Hadrian's Wall, don't miss Vindolanda. An archaeological site and museum, it's a great place to find out more about life in Roman times. [www.vindolanda.com](http://www.vindolanda.com)

### ► AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON

Underneath Guildhall Art Gallery are 2,000-year-old ruins of an amphitheatre, only discovered in 1988. Admission is free from Guildhall Art Gallery



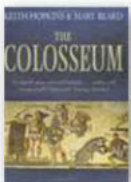
### ▼ CIRCUS MAXIMUS, ROME

The architecture is gone but the enormity of it can still be imagined. It is now a park in central Rome. [www.turismoroma.it/cosa-fare/circo-massimo](http://www.turismoroma.it/cosa-fare/circo-massimo)



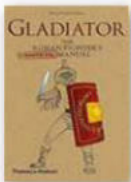
## BOOKS

Looking for more information about gladiators, or the giant amphitheatres they fought in? Look no further...



### ◀ THE COLOSSEUM

by Keith Hopkins and Mary Beard  
A captivating history of the world's largest and most famous amphitheatre, and the brutal gladiatorial games that attracted tens of thousands.



### ◀ GLADIATOR: THE ROMAN FIGHTER'S (UNOFFICIAL) MANUAL

by Philip Matyszak  
If you want to be a gladiator, this is a necessity. It offers a thorough guide onto everything you need to know.



### ◀ ASTERIX THE GLADIATOR

by René Goscinny and Albert Uderzo  
The fourth of the beloved comics sees our hero Asterix fight for survival in the Circus Maximus – no contest for the mighty Gaul!

## FILM AND TELEVISION

Gladiators have inspired some truly epic tales...

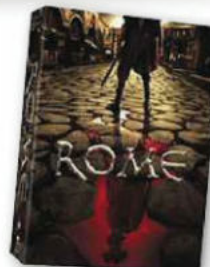


### GLADIATOR (2000)

Ridley Scott's Oscar-winning drama is a masterpiece. Russell Crowe is a betrayed Roman general, sold into slavery. He has only one way to seek vengeance: in the arena.

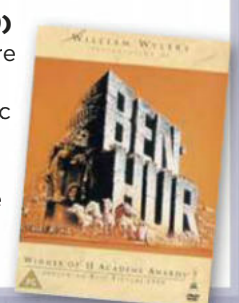
### ► ROME (2005)

HBO's smash hit swords-and-sandals series was cancelled before its time. So grab the box set and enjoy the gory fun.



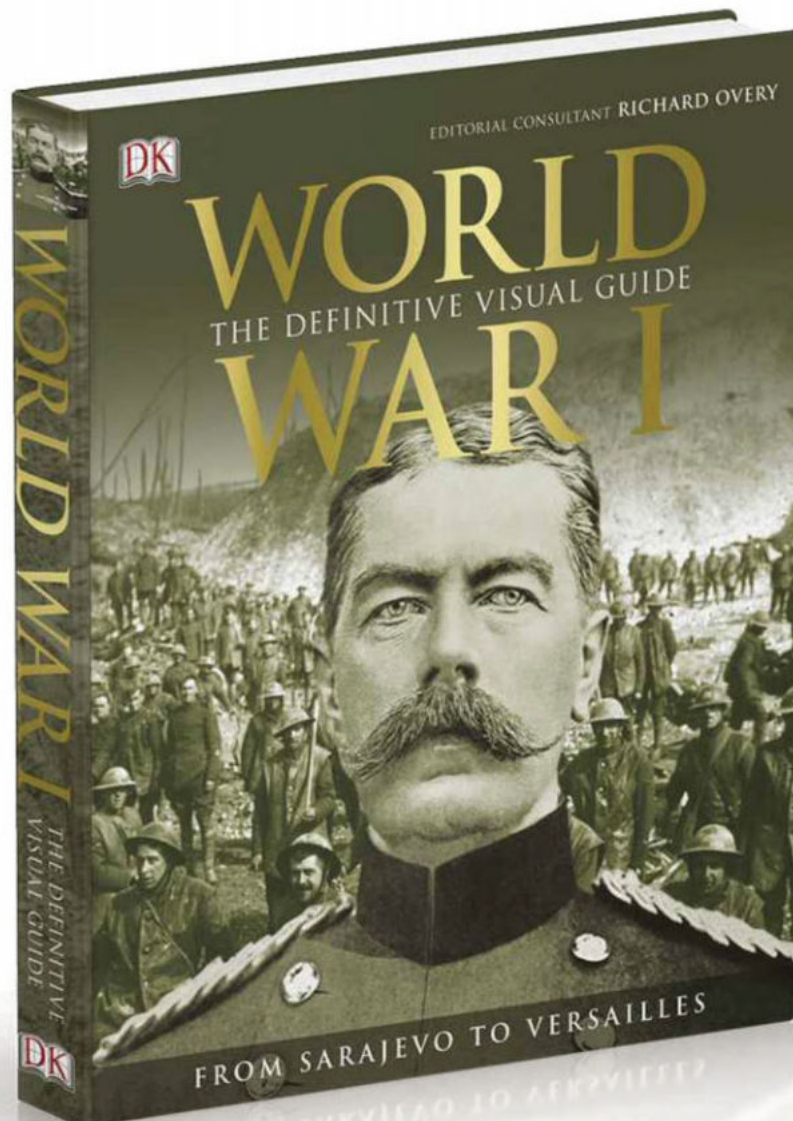
### ► BEN HUR (1959)

It doesn't get more epic than this spectacular classic starring Charlton Heston. The chariot race alone is worth the hefty run time.





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## THE ROYAL LINE

The abdication crisis of Edward VIII would rock the Royal Family, and the country, forever...

### HAPPY FAMILY

#### FOUR GENERATIONS

The young Edward stands next to Queen Victoria, his great-grandmother. Her son, Prince Edward, soon to be Edward VII, is on the right and his son George - later George V - is on the left.



### WHAT IF?

#### THE GIRL WHO WOULD BE QUEEN

As Prince of Wales, Edward is snapped sitting next to his niece, Princess Elizabeth. She would go on to be Queen as a result of Edward's abdication - if he remained as King, there was little chance of Elizabeth becoming our current monarch.



### A FATHER'S PRAISE

#### AN OMINOUS WARNING

Before his death on 20 January 1936, King George V reportedly said of his son, "After I am dead, the boy will ruin himself in 12 months." Although Edward performs his public duties well - such as opening a session of Parliament, seen here - he struggles to keep his private life secret.

IN PICTURES  
EDWARD AND  
WALLIS



### ROYAL COUPLE

#### THE THRONE, OR LOVE?

Edward's relationship with American socialite Wallis Simpson dates from long before he becomes King. When it is publicised, it is met with animosity from his family and Parliament, leaving Edward with a difficult choice...

# AN AFFAIR OF STATE

In 1936, the British Royal Family faced a constitutional crisis when King Edward VIII abdicated. He was the first monarch to give up the throne since the Anglo-Saxons. And all for love...

SUPERSTOCK X1, ALAMY X2, GETTY X2



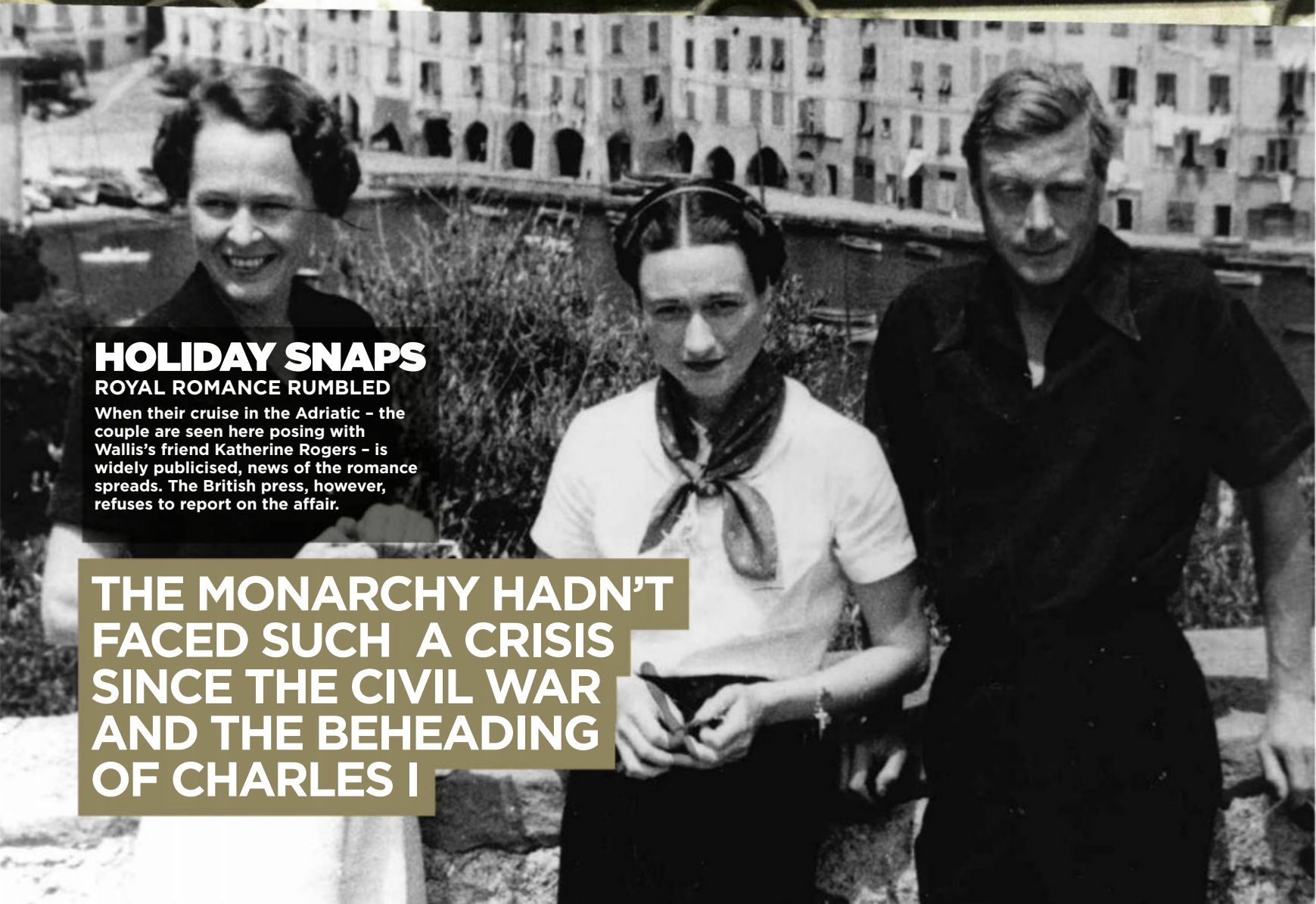


## IN PICTURES EDWARD AND WALLIS



### THE KING AND I UNFIT FOR A KING?

Wallis Simpson is seen as an inappropriate match for the King as she has already been married twice – and is seeking a second divorce. Some see her past as too salacious.



### HOLIDAY SNAPS

#### ROYAL ROMANCE RUMBLED

When their cruise in the Adriatic – the couple are seen here posing with Wallis's friend Katherine Rogers – is widely publicised, news of the romance spreads. The British press, however, refuses to report on the affair.

THE MONARCHY HADN'T  
FACED SUCH A CRISIS  
SINCE THE CIVIL WAR  
AND THE BEHEADING  
OF CHARLES I



# THE SCANDAL

Despite fears that abdication would cause a crisis in the country, Edward was set on staying with Wallis...



## THE PEOPLE'S KING

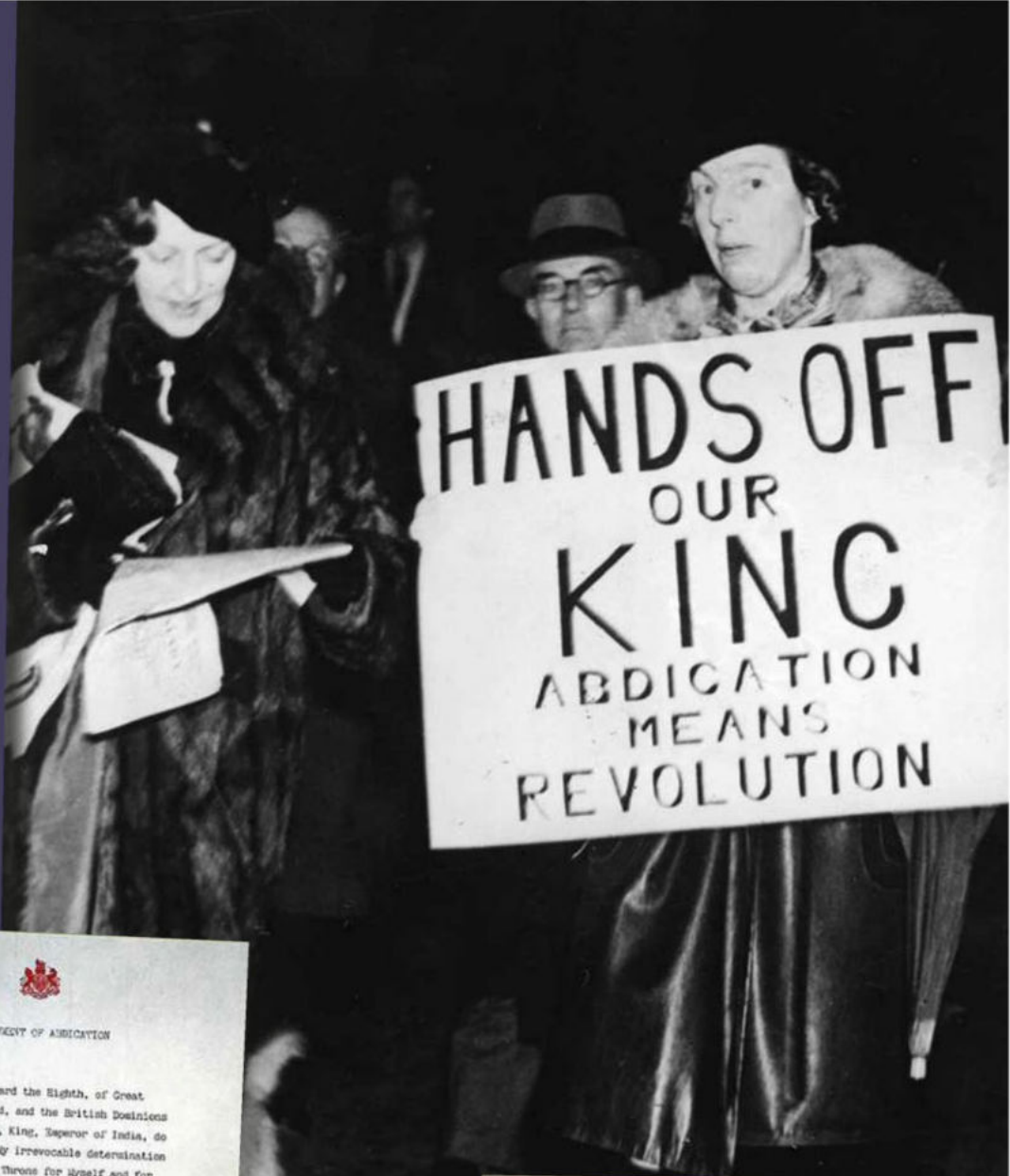
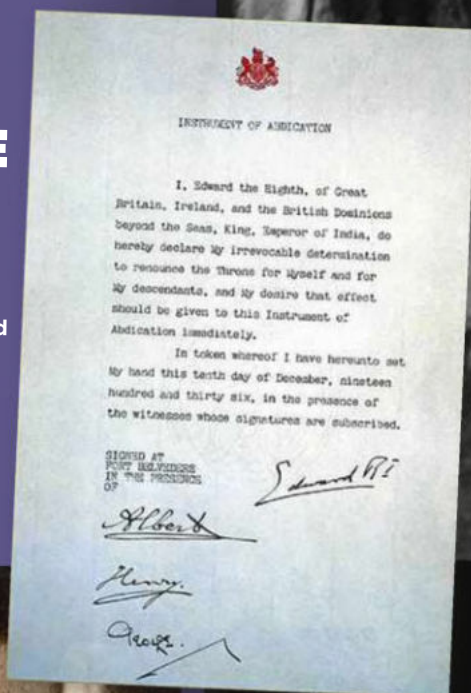
### SHOW OF SUPPORT

With rumours abound that Edward wishes to marry Wallis, people demonstrate supporting the young, modern and attractive King outside Downing Street - British Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin is outspoken in his opposition.

## TURNING AWAY FROM THE THRONE

### "MY IRREVOCABLE DETERMINATION"

Edward decides to give up the throne, rather than leave Wallis. Here is the letter of abdication, signed by Edward on 10 December at Fort Belvedere and witnessed by his three younger brothers - including his successor, Prince Albert, who becomes George VI.



## HANDS OFF!

### PATRIOTIC PROTEST

Despite support from such demonstrations as this, a propaganda campaign is launched to besmirch Wallis' reputation. Edward is left with a choice: marry Wallis against the will of Parliament, or abdicate.

## A LONG YEAR

11 DECEMBER 1936

Less than a year into his reign, Edward steps down as King, choosing to stay with Wallis. He announces the news on the radio.



## END OF A REIGN

### AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT

Following his speech announcing his abdication, Edward tries to hide his face from the waiting cameramen outside Windsor Castle.







## IN PICTURES EDWARD AND WALLIS



### WINDSOR WEDDING

#### FREE TO MARRY

With Wallis's divorce finalised and Edward no longer King, the couple marry at the Château du Condé in France on 3 June 1937. They are now the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.



### EXILE

#### ROYAL SHUN

At the behest of the new King George VI, Edward and Wallis went into exile after the abdication. Edward believes he will be invited back to Britain after a year or two, but he spends the rest of his life abroad.

## MARRIED LIFE

Edward and Wallis travelled the world and rubbed shoulders with the (in)famous and powerful...



## LIFE OF LUXURY

### BASKING IN THE BAHAMAS

Moving to France after the abdication, Edward and Wallis spend many years in Europe and travelling to exotic places. The Duke and Duchess spend World War II in the Bahamas, seen here.



## VISITING GERMANY

### AN UNFORTUNATE MEETING

Soon after the abdication, Edward and Wallis tour Germany. They meet Adolf Hitler and give Nazi salutes, fuelling suspicions that the couple have Nazi sympathies.

## FAMOUS FRIENDS

### THE GLAMOUROUS COUPLE

Among their notable friends are actors Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor, and President Richard Nixon who gives a dinner in their honour in 1970.







# THE HISTORY OF SPORT

# 50

## DEFINING MOMENTS

From the painful to the sublime, sport has played a crucial role in our lives for centuries

From the makers of

**HISTORY**  
REVEALED





# INTRODUCTION

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Throughout history, sport has provided a platform for the best and worst of humanity. Its universality is extraordinary – give a football to a group of children from different countries, and they'll start kicking about straight away. But equally, the rivalry it sparks can divide us to dangerous extremes.

With the remarkable power to both build and break barriers, we look back over the history of sport to discover its defining moments. Read on and discover our top 50, from the outstanding achievements of podium toppers, to the underhand tactics of desperate glory hunters.

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Words by  
Nige Tassell



## 776 BC THE FIRST OLYMPIC GAMES ARE HELD

A far cry from the sponsorship-heavy, global sporting occasion we know today, the original Olympic Games were a pageant of sporting endeavour held as part of a religious festival honouring the Greek god Zeus. While the London Olympics of 2012 welcomed athletes from 204 countries, the original Games were only open to male competitors from the city-states and colonies of Ancient Greece (although these states did stretch from modern-day Spain in the west to Ukraine in the east, providing plenty of regional flavour). Some of the original Olympic sports remain familiar today,



▲ The original Olympic Games were also a celebration of art and culture, with sculptors and poets showing off their latest creations

including running, boxing and pentathlon; others were very much of their time, such as chariot racing and pankration, the latter a vicious cross between boxing

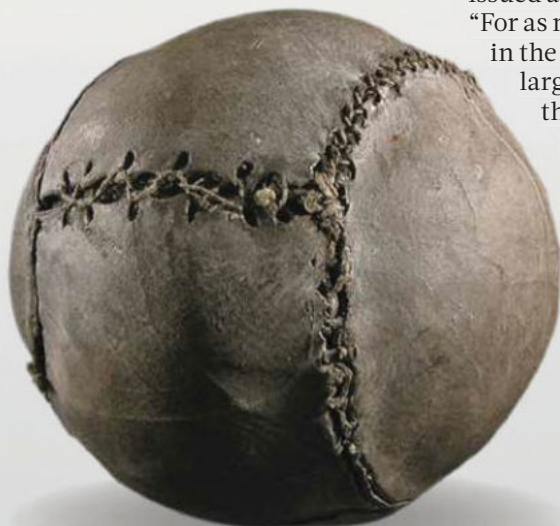
and wrestling. By the second century AD, the Roman Empire was sending athletes to Olympia to test their sporting prowess. But, after more than 1,100 years of

competition, the tournament was effectively abolished in AD 393, when the Roman Emperor Theodosius banned the pagan rituals associated with the Games.

## 1280 THE FIRST RECORD OF A BALL BEING KICKED IN ENGLAND

More than 500 years before William Webb Ellis would inadvertently invent the game of rugby – and a further four decades before the Football Association was founded – the first recorded evidence of a ball being kicked in England dates from 1280. The report focuses

on a game played in Ulgham, in Northumberland, the noteworthy incident of which involved the death of a player, who ran onto an opponent's dagger. These rudimentary ball games carried with them plenty of controversy and, in 1314, the Lord Mayor of London issued a decree banning such sports: "For as much as there is great noise in the city caused by hustling over large foot balls in the fields of the public from which many evils might arise which God forbid: we command and forbid on behalf of the King, on pain of imprisonment, such game to be used in the city in the future."



◀ The world's oldest football was found behind panelling in Stirling Castle, and may have belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots

## 1598 CRICKET – OR AT LEAST 'CRECKETT' – ENTERS THE VOCABULARY

The belief that cricket has its origins at least as far back as the 16th century is based on an unlikely source – the records of a court case brought over the ownership of land in Surrey.

The land had been appropriated and enclosed by a local timber merchant, prompting the Royal Grammar School in Guildford to launch a counter-claim. It strengthened its case by using the testimony of a former pupil who was now serving as the County Coroner, one John Derrick. Records show that Derrick recalled how, around 50 years previously, he played one particular sport on the fields. "A scholler of the ffree schoole of Guideford," the records document says, "hee and several of his fellowes did runne and play there at Creckett and other plaies".

One researcher claims that the sport has Flemish origins, the word 'cricket' deriving from the Middle Dutch phrase for hockey – 'met de krik ketsen' (or 'with the stick chase').





**WEBB ELLIS  
RUSHED  
FORWARDS  
WITH THE BALL  
IN HIS HANDS  
TOWARDS  
THE GOAL**

Whether or not Webb Ellis truly invented rugby, he is certainly honoured for it – this statue stands outside his alma mater and the Rugby World Cup trophy is named after him

## **1823** **WILLIAM WEBB ELLIS INVENTS RUGBY**

It was a letter to *The Meteor*, the magazine of Rugby School in Warwickshire, that first claimed one of its pupils, a future clergyman by the name of William Webb Ellis, had ‘invented’ modern rugby by picking up the ball and running with it, changing it from a kicking game to a handling game.

The letter writer, one Matthew Bloxham, recalled that “On catching the ball, instead of retiring backwards, [Webb Ellis] rushed forwards with the ball in his hands towards the opposite goal, with what result as to the game I know not, neither do I know how this infringement of a well-known rule was followed up, or when it became, as it is now, a standing rule”. However, Bloxham was writing in 1876, four years after Webb Ellis’s death, and took his report from a third-party source. No first-hand testimony has ever corroborated this most romantic of stories.



## 1867 THE MARQUIS OF QUEENSBURY LAYS DOWN THE BOXING LAWS

They might be known as the Queensbury Rules, but the laws that largely govern boxing weren't actually drawn up by the man who gave his name to them. The 23-year-old 9th Marquis of Queensbury merely endorsed the code drafted by John Graham Chambers, a Welsh sporting polymath who also rowed in the Boat Race, staged the FA Cup Final and pioneered national championships in a variety of sports.

As well as including the first mention of the mandatory use of boxing gloves, the Queensbury Rules also determined that, among other restrictions, no wrestling was allowed, shoes with springs were outlawed, and rounds should last three minutes with a minute's rest between. Instituted to promote fair play, they also declared that "A man on one knee is considered down and if struck is entitled to the stakes". The rules were adopted in the US and Canada 22 years later, leading to a global standardisation of fight regulations.

## 1872 FOOTBALL GOES INTERNATIONAL



◀ The inaugural international association football match came and went with much hype, but little in the way of goals

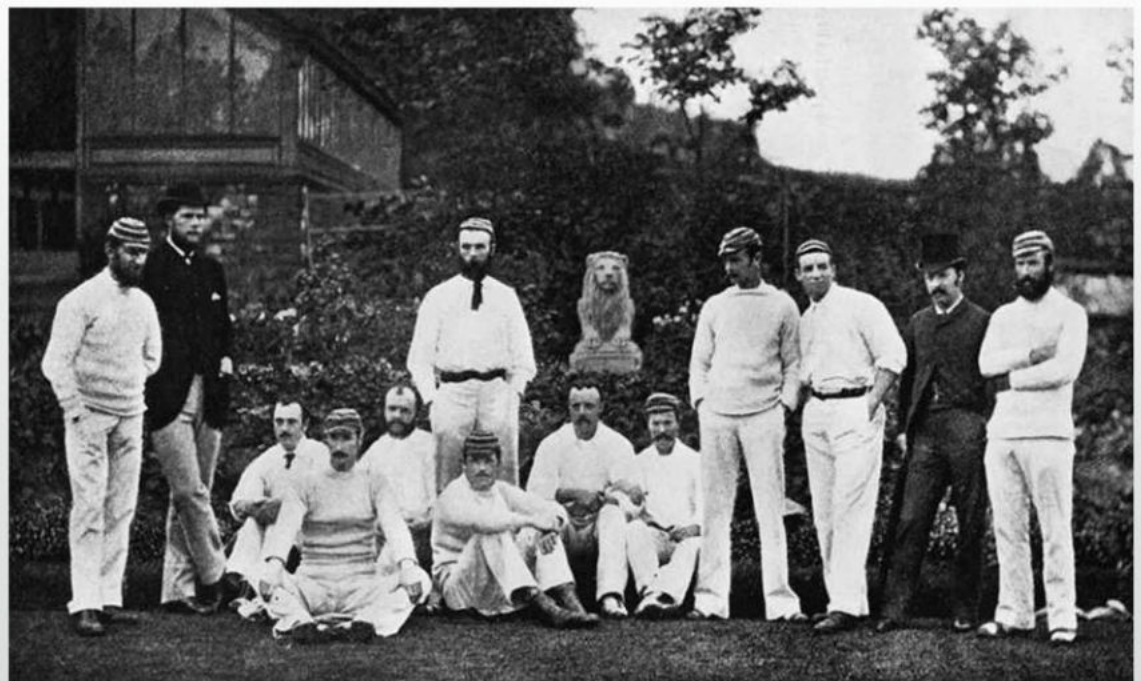
On a foggy Saturday in November at a cricket ground in the Glasgow district of Partick, the seeds of future major football tournaments were sown when Scotland took on England in the first-ever football match between nations. England's players were selected from nine different clubs of the time (including Hertfordshire Rangers and Harrow Chequers), while Scotland's 11 all came from its leading team, Queen's

Park. Four thousand spectators each paid a shilling to watch the fog-delayed match, which ended in an anti-climatic 0-0 draw.

1872 was something of a watershed year for football. In March, the first FA Cup Final was held at The Oval in South London, when Wanderers beat Royal Engineers by a single goal, scored after 15 minutes. Wanderers had reached the final after drawing with Queen's Park in the semi-finals; the Scottish team had to forfeit as they couldn't afford to travel to London for the replay.

## 1882 THE BIRTH OF THE ASHES

When the England cricket team lost to Australia in August 1882 at The Oval, the manner of its shock defeat led to a spate of satirical obituaries lamenting the death of English cricket. The obituary published in *The Sporting Times* mentioned how "the body will be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia". Ahead of the 1882-83 series to be held Down Under, England captain Ivo Bligh referenced this particular obituary, resolving to "regain those ashes". While in Australia – where he led England to a 2-1 victory in the three-match series – Bligh was presented with a terracotta urn, inside which were reportedly the ashes of a burnt wooden



▲ The Australian XI of 1882 featuring bowler Fred Spofforth (fourth from left) AKA 'The Demon' who was pivotal in the Aussie victory

cricket bail. After Bligh's death in 1927, his widow presented the urn to Marylebone Cricket Club,

which has displayed it at its Lord's ground ever since. The current Ashes urn is probably the world's smallest major

sporting trophy. Believed to have previously been a perfume jar, with its base it stands just 15cm high.

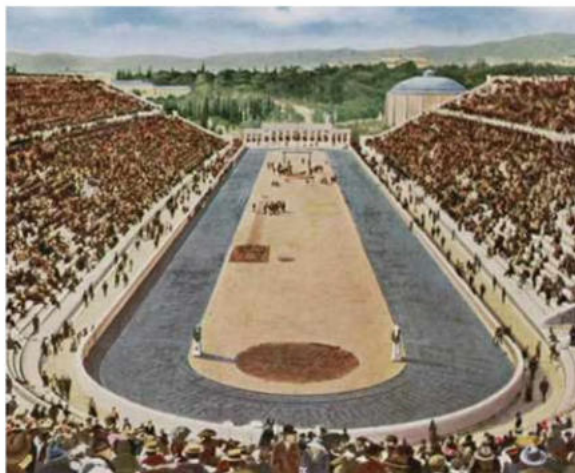


## 1894 THE WORLD'S FIRST-EVER MOTOR RACE

Organised by a French newspaper, the world's first-ever motor race had an ungainly title: 'Paris-Rouen, *Le Petit Journal* Competition for Horseless Carriages'. Although the planners originally stressed how the event "will not be a race", the circulation-chasing newspaper put up 5,000 gold francs for the first eligible vehicle to cross the line in Rouen at the end of the 79-mile course.

One hundred and two drivers paid the 10-franc entrance fee and participated in the qualifying event, some 22 of them progressing to the race itself. The first man to finish – in a time of six hours and 48 minutes, at an average speed of less than 12mph – was Jules-Albert, Comte de Dion, but he didn't pocket the cash; his steam-powered vehicle was ruled ineligible as it required a stoker. With cars being judged on their handling and safety as much as their speed, the main prize – for "the competitor whose car comes closest to the ideal" – was shared between two manufacturers, Panhard et Levassor and Peugeot.

## 1896 THE MODERN OLYMPICS ARE BORN



◀ Reconstructed from the remains of an Ancient Greek stadium, the Panathinaiko in Athens is built entirely of white marble

Pierre, Baron de Coubertin persuaded the Greek government to revive and fund the Olympic Games, in the process becoming the founder of the International Olympic Committee.

The 1896 Games were held in Athens at the refurbished Panathinaiko Stadium

As unlikely as it sounds, the modern Olympic Games have their roots as much in Shropshire as in Ancient Greece. In 1850, local physician Dr William Penny Brookes instituted the Wenlock Olympian Games, a multi-sport festival held in the market town of Much Wenlock. Heavily inspired by Brookes's endeavours, Frenchman

and were a great success, attracting 241 athletes from 14 countries. Four years later, the expanded Games moved on to de Coubertin's home city of Paris, where the number of events more than doubled from the original 43 to 95. From its humble origins in rural Shropshire, the Games had gone global.

## 1903 TOUR DE FRANCE ROLLS ALONG FOR THE FIRST TIME

The world's most famous bike race was an idea developed by French newspaper editor Henri Desgrange and one of his journalists, Géo Lefèvre. Conceived to boost the circulation of his ailing paper *L'Auto* (later to become sports bible *L'Equipe*), a five-week race around the country was drawn up. After a lack of competitors stepped forward, the itinerary was reduced to the three July weeks that it's still known for today.

The 1903 race had only six stages, but these were far longer than those of the modern era; the average length of a stage back then was in excess of 250 miles,



▲ Maurice Garin, winner of the first Tour de France, pictured with his masseur and his son, complete with replica mini-racer

with several rest days between each. The first winner was Maurice Garin, a French rider who was identified by the wearing of a

green armband. The race leader's iconic yellow jersey, by which the Tour is known worldwide, wasn't introduced until 1919. The

first race proved an overwhelming success for *L'Auto*, with its regular circulation increasing from 25,000 to 65,000.



## 1913 THE DERBY DEATH OF A SUFFRAGETTE

On 4 June 1913, a prominent suffragette named Emily Davison travelled to Epsom Downs in Surrey, where the Derby was being held that day. As the horses thundered by, she slipped under the barrier onto the racecourse, whereupon she was struck – and trampled on – by Anmer, a racehorse owned by King George V.

Although there are differing interpretations of Davison's true aim, it's believed that she hadn't intended to die and become a martyr to the cause (a return train ticket was found in her possession). Some believe Davison was attempting to attach a Votes For Women



▲ Emily Davison, trampled by the King's horse at the Epsom Derby in 1913, became a totemic figure in the struggle for women's suffrage

sash to Anmer's bridle. Others claim she was trying to disrupt the race; that it would have been impossible to single out a particular

horse and that it was pure coincidence that it was the King's animal she collided with. Davison died from her injuries four days later and

her funeral was attended by thousands. Find out more about the suffragette cause in *The History Makers: Emmeline Pankhurst*, on page 53.

## 1914 THE WAR STOPS FOR THE FOOTY

The idea that, at the first Christmas of World War I, the two sides laid down their weapons and embarked on an impromptu game of football is an irresistible one. And there is a fair amount of testimony confirming that such events did spring up along the

Western Front. One particular account, made later in the participant's life, reveals a match between a Cheshire regiment and the Germans: "Everybody seemed to be enjoying themselves. There was no sort of ill-will between us." A witness

at another encounter between German and Scottish soldiers recalled how "A sudden friendship had been struck up, the truce of God had been called, and for the rest of Christmas Day not a shot was fired along our section." The peace was fleeting; the two warring sides re-engaged hostilities on Boxing Day.



◀ A series of unofficial ceasefires took place along the Western Front at Christmas 1914, and may indeed have included a few football games

## 1923 WEMBLEY STADIUM OPENS FOR BUSINESS

Built in 300 days at a cost of £750,000, it's scarcely believable that Wembley Stadium – the country's premier sporting arena for eight decades – was originally intended to be demolished within a couple of years. Designed to be the centrepiece of the British Empire Exhibition of 1924, such was the clamour to see this exciting new piece of architecture that the stadium's first event, the 1923 FA Cup Final, was chronically oversubscribed. An unticketed match, estimates put its attendance at almost double the stadium's 127,000 capacity. Mounted police kept the pitch clear of spectators, leading it to be dubbed the White Horse final.

The venue's popularity ensured it avoided the swing of the wrecking ball for 80 years, during which time it hosted such iconic events as the 1966 World Cup Final and Live Aid in 1985. It finally closed in 2000, and was demolished in 2003. As Pelé once declared, "Wembley is the cathedral of football. It is the capital of football, it is the heart of football..."



## 1926 FIRST FEMALE SWIMMER TO CROSS THE CHANNEL



In 1924, 18-year-old American swimmer Gertrude Ederle returned home from the Paris Olympics with three medals in her luggage. She needed a new challenge and one soon arose – to be the first woman to swim the English Channel. This she achieved two years later when, on

◀ Ederle's record of 14 hours and 31 minutes beat that of all five men who had swum the Channel before her, and stood until 1950

the evening of 6 August 1926, she climbed out of the sea in the village of Kingsdown in Kent, 14 hours and 31 minutes after stepping into the wet stuff at Cape Gris-Nez, the closest point on the French coastline to Britain.

After completing the feat (one achieved by just five men at that point), Ederle became a huge celebrity in the US, with 2 million people greeting her at a tickertape parade in Manhattan. "People said women couldn't swim the Channel," announced Ederle, who died in 2003 aged 98, "but I proved they could."

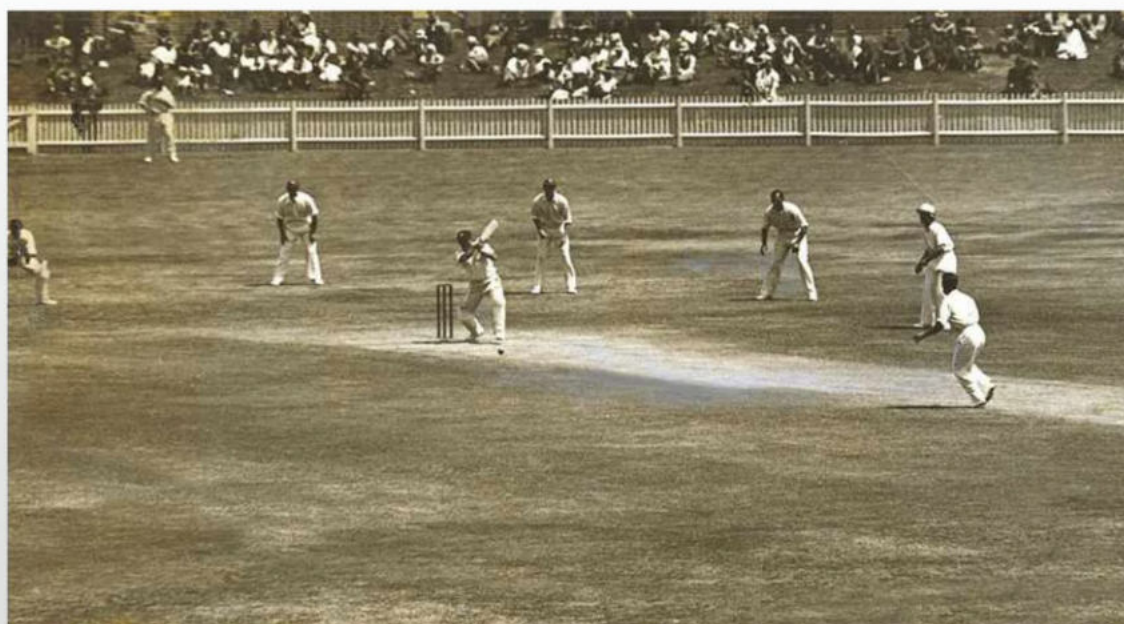
## 1928 THE WORLD'S FIRST £10,000 FOOTBALLER

Not only was he the first player to score a goal at Wembley (for Bolton Wanderers in their 2–0 victory over West Ham in the 1923 FA Cup Final), but David Bone Nightingale Jack achieved another footballing milestone during his career – he was the first player to be the subject of a five-figure transfer fee.

In October 1928, with Bolton in financial straits, the inside-forward was reportedly sold to Arsenal for £10,340. Although some baulked at the fee, it was notably lower than Bolton officials were asking. This was down to the sharp practices of Arsenal's legendary boss, Herbert Chapman. With a hotel bar agreed upon as the venue for negotiations, Chapman arrived early and gave precise instructions to the barman: "See that our guests are given double of everything [while] my gin and tonic will contain no gin." Despite the pressure of the price tag, Jack proved to be a shrewd signing for Arsenal – he was the club's top scorer for the 1928–29 season, and scored 124 goals in 208 games for the Gunners over the next five seasons.

## 1932–33 AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TAKES A BODY BLOW

"An unforgivable crime in Australian eyes and certainly no part of cricket." The words of the Australian press were clear when reacting to the tactics deployed by England cricket captain Douglas Jardine on his team's 1932–33 Ashes tour Down Under. Outwitted and outplayed by, in particular, the batting of Donald Bradman during the previous Ashes series in England in 1930, Jardine came up with an extreme measure to neutralise the opposing batsmen. The tactic – known as 'leg theory' by the English and the more emotive 'bodyline' by Australia – was controversial.



▲ Aussie Stan McCabe is on the receiving end of one of Harold Larwood's controversial 'bodyline' deliveries

It involved bowling fast and short down the leg side, often resulting in batsmen taking blows to the body. Several Australian players received injuries; Bert Oldfield

sustained a fractured skull from a Harold Larwood delivery. When England threatened to withdraw from the series after accusations of unsportsmanlike behaviour,

a diplomatic incident ensued, with politicians on both sides keen to maintain economic links. An Australian retraction soon followed and England won the series 4–1.





**"I WASN'T  
INVITED TO  
THE WHITE  
HOUSE TO  
SHAKE HANDS  
WITH THE  
PRESIDENT"**

Jesse Owens' 1936 Berlin Olympic medal haul wasn't equalled until 1980, when Carl Lewis won the same events in Los Angeles

## **1936** JESSE OWENS GOADS HITLER

US sprinter Jesse Owens had already written himself into sporting immortality in the spring of 1935 when, within 45 short minutes, he broke three world records and equalled another. Fifteen months later, though, his talent would leave an indelible impact far beyond the sporting arena. With Adolf Hitler having risen to power while

extolling the superiority of the Aryan race, the 1936 Berlin Olympics offered the perfect arena for his ideology to be confirmed. But he hadn't legislated for this African-American athlete from Alabama who, by winning four gold medals, single-handedly unravelled the Führer's words. Not that, as Owens pointed out, the issue of

race was only applicable in Germany. "When I came back to my native country," he later revealed, "I couldn't ride in the front of the bus. I had to go to the back door. I couldn't live where I wanted. I wasn't invited to shake hands with Hitler, but I wasn't invited to the White House to shake hands with the President either."



## 1954 ROGER BANNISTER GOES THE EXTRA MILE

It was an unlikely venue at which to break one of the great barriers of the athletics world. On a wet and windy May evening in 1954, at the modest Iffley Road track in Oxford, a 25-year-old medical student named Roger Bannister, aided by pace-making team-mates Chris Chataway and Chris Brasher, became a household name when he recorded the first sub-four-minute mile.

In far from ideal conditions, his time – 3:59.4 – had shaved a full two seconds off the existing record. The result of determined training, the achievement prompted a rather poetic reaction from the future neurologist: “No longer conscious of my movement, I discovered a new unity with nature. I had found a new source of power and beauty, a source I never dreamed existed.” The record lasted just 46 days, broken by more than a second by Bannister’s great rival, the Australian John Landy. No matter. The Englishman had crossed the four-minute threshold first, his name an indelible entry in the history books.

## 1956 ROCKY MARCIANO RETIRES UNDEFEATED



◀ Marciano (right) trades punches with Joe Louis during their 1951 fight in which Marciano was the underdog. He went on to win

There have been many distinguished holders of boxing’s world heavyweight title, but none can boast as unblemished a record as the Italian-American fighter born Rocco Francis Marchegiano. Between 1948 and 1956, Marciano fought 49 times as a professional, winning every

bout. Even more impressive is the fact that only six fights went the full distance. By retiring at the age of 32 when still in possession of his title belt, he remains the only world heavyweight champion not to lose in defence of the crown. Although he once defeated the legendary Joe Louis, Marciano’s career didn’t overlap with that of Muhammad Ali. That would have been a match of both ability and self-belief. “I believe,” Marciano, who died in a plane crash in 1969, once observed, “in my prime I could have fought with anybody alive.”

## 1957 JUAN FANGIO RACES TO FORMULA ONE TITLE NUMBER FIVE

“I learned to approach racing like a game of billiards. If you bash the ball too hard, you get nowhere. As you handle the cue properly, you drive with more finesse.” Juan Fangio showed plenty of finesse during his Formula One career, dominating the sport during the 1950s. In 1957, he won his fifth world title after a highly competitive season.

At the German Grand Prix, after a disastrous pit-stop, Fangio’s Maserati was 50 seconds down on the Ferraris of Peter Collins and Mike Hawthorn. The Argentinian brilliantly closed the gap on the British pair; on one record-breaking lap, he was quicker by a full 11 seconds. He passed the Ferraris on the penultimate lap to take both the win and his fifth world crown. “Even if I or someone else can equal or beat Fangio’s record,” Ayrton Senna once noted, “it still will not compare with his achievement.” Someone else did eventually equal Fangio’s record. In 2002, Michael Schumacher took his fifth world championship; the following year, he took his sixth before going on to take his seventh and most recent in 2004.



Fangio won the F1 World Drivers’ Championship five times in his career, for four different teams



## 1963 THE INSTANT REPLAY IS INTRODUCED

"This is not live! Ladies and gentlemen, Army did not score again!" On 7 December 1963, during a televised American football game between the US Army and Navy college teams, CBS announcer Lindsey Nelson issued that verbal disclaimer. He did so after the introduction of a technical innovation that would revolutionise the armchair viewing of sport worldwide: the instant replay.

The breakthrough was dreamed up by the channel's Telecast Director Tony Verna and implemented for the first time – after technical problems – to re-show a last-minute, one-yard touchdown. The technology



▲ Ken Waldrop goes for the two-yard line with 18 seconds to go in the thrilling match, shortly before the first replay is seen

couldn't yet show the action in slow motion though, hence Nelson's warning.

No less an eminent figure than the celebrated Canadian theorist Marshall McLuhan

understood the significance of the instant replay's introduction. Previously, televised football had been a poor substitute for those unable to attend the match in

person; instant replays now made home viewing an attractive proposition in themselves, marking "a post-convergent moment in the medium of television".

## 1964 CASSIUS CLAY SHOCKS SONNY LISTON – AND THE WORLD

Despite having been knocked down in his previous fight, against Henry Cooper, in February 1964 the 22-year-old Cassius Clay was overwhelmingly confident going into his world heavyweight title bout against the incumbent Sonny Liston in Miami Beach. At the pre-fight weigh-in, Clay – who would soon

change his name to Muhammad Ali – taunted the more experienced fighter: "I'm the champ! Tell Sonny I'm here. Bring that big, ugly bear on." The mind games clearly worked. Despite being the rank outsider, Clay took the world title belt after Liston failed to leave his corner at the start of the seventh round.



The Louisville Lip had confounded the critics, showing that his prowess in the ring matched his hype. And didn't he let the boxing journalists know: "Eat your words!" he yelled over the ropes to the press. "I'm the greatest! I shook up the world!"

◀ Two days after this victory, Clay announces that he is a member of the Nation of Islam, within two weeks, he changes his name

## 1966 ARKLE COMPLETES A GOLD CUP HAT-TRICK

Fifty years on from the first of three successive Cheltenham Gold Cup triumphs, Arkle (nicknamed 'Himself') remains the benchmark against which all other National Hunt racehorses are measured. Very few have come anywhere close to eclipsing the Irish thoroughbred's achievements; only Best Mate in the early 2000s has equalled the great horse's Gold Cup record.

After beating his great rival Mill House in his first two Cheltenham victories, the 1966 race that secured Arkle's hat-trick didn't go exactly to plan – early on, he ploughed through the 11th fence to the astonishment of everyone watching. "Oooh! He barely took off at that one!" exclaimed TV commentator Peter O'Sullivan. "He just looked at it and ignored it. You should have heard the gasps from the crowd here." The crowd might have been concerned, but neither Arkle nor his jockey Pat Taaffe appeared remotely flustered. The 1-10 favourite still destroyed the field, gliding home to glory with a winning margin of 30 lengths.



No doping controls existed at the time of Tom Simpson's riding career, but his death prompted a swift change to the rules

## A CYCLIST ZIGZAGS UP A ROCKY MOUNTAIN, CHEEKS HOLLOW AND EYES DRAWN

### 1967 TOM SIMPSON DIES ON MONT VENTOUX

The grainy black-and-white TV pictures are as shocking today as they were the best part of 50 years ago. A cyclist zigzags up a rocky mountain, cheeks hollow and eyes drawn. He collapses onto the side of the road, immediately surrounded by medics and spectators. This is the

unforgiving Mont Ventoux, this is the Tour de France and this is the former world champion, Britain's Tom Simpson. The rider is airlifted off the mountain to a hospital in nearby Avignon, but his death is soon confirmed. He is 29.

Simpson's death was a shock to the cycling world, and was attributed to his

intake, during the 13th stage of the race, of amphetamines and brandy. These produced a diuretic effect which was exacerbated by the intense heat and an ongoing stomach complaint.

The tragedy prompted a tightening of professional cycling's rules about the use of stimulants.



## 1968 CRICKET KICKS OFF APARTHEID CONDEMNATION

"We... are not prepared to receive a team thrust upon us by people whose interests are not in the game, but to gain certain political objectives which they do not even attempt to hide." The words of John Vorster, the then Prime Minister of South Africa, made clear his stand against the selection of Basil D'Oliveira in the England cricket team preparing to tour the country. D'Oliveira was a mixed-race South African who, unable to represent his country because of his colour, had settled in England.

Originally, despite being in good form, D'Oliveira hadn't been selected for the trip, and many critics regarded his non-inclusion to have been politically motivated. When injury forced another player to withdraw, D'Oliveira took his place, much to Vorster's disgust. The South Africans failed to budge from their entrenched position, leaving England to call off the tour. The former found themselves in international cricket's wilderness for the next 23 years, only returning to the fold in 1991 after the apartheid system was dismantled.

## 1968 THE NIGHT OF SPEED



◀ The four fastest men in the first all-black Olympic final, 100m Mexico 1968 – Jim Hines, Lennox Miller, Charlie Green and Pablo Montes

was also given the same 9.9 time. The evening's events were immediately dubbed 'The Night Of Speed'. These were the days before fully automated timing was

introduced and so the times were the mean result of three separate hand-operated stopwatches. Four months later at the Mexico Olympics, automated timing would record Hines' winning time being 9.95 – slower than in Sacramento because automatic times start instantly with the gun, while hand times include human reaction time to start the watch – ensuring that he was definitely the first man under 10 seconds.

Prior to 20 June 1968, no human being had ever run the 100m in under 10 seconds. That was to all change at Hughes Stadium in Sacramento, California, where the USA Outdoor Track & Field Championships were being held. In the first semi-final of the men's 100m, the winner Jim Hines was clocked at 9.9 seconds, a time shared by the runner-up Ronnie Ray Smith. The world record had been broken twice in the same race. Then, in the second semi-final, Charlie Greene

## 1968 BOB BEAMAN'S GIANT LEAP

Most world records in athletics are improved by meagre amounts – shaving off fractions of seconds here or gaining an extra inch or two there. But very occasionally, an athlete will completely smash the target.

On 18 October 1968 at the Mexico Olympics, the American long jumper Bob Beamon not only jumped further than any human being had ever done before, but he also redefined the phrase 'record-breaking'. Competing at altitude, his first attempt in the long jump final smashed the existing record by a staggering 55cm. Indeed, the officials' optical equipment didn't actually stretch far enough, forcing them to manually measure it.

Reigning Olympic champion, Welsh athlete Lynn Davies was one of the first to congratulate the New Yorker: "You have destroyed this event". Unsurprisingly, Beamon's record stood for almost 23 years, finally being bettered in 1991 by Mike Powell. Nonetheless, with that one incredible leap in the thin Mexico City air, he touched immortality. The title of his subsequent autobiography summed up that incredible feat – *The Man Who Could Fly*.

► Prior to Bob Beamon's 1968 jump, the long-jump world record had only ever been beaten by a maximum of 15cm – he smashed it by 55cm in a record that would stand for almost 23 years





## 1968 A SALUTE OF SOLIDARITY

"If I win, I am American, not a black American. But if I did something bad, then they would say 'a Negro'. We are black and we are proud of being black. Black America will understand what we did tonight." The words of US sprinter Tommie Smith explain the reasoning behind the most overtly political gesture seen in the Olympic arena since Berlin in 1936. Having taken to the podium after his victory in the 200m, Smith and bronze medallist John Carlos each raised a gloved fist to the sky as the air filled with the sound of *The Star-Spangled Banner*. The International Olympic Committee, which had permitted Nazi salutes 32 years earlier, described the gestures as "a deliberate and violent breach of the fundamental principles of the Olympic spirit" and banned them from the Games.

The sympathetic silver medallist – the Australian Peter Norman – was never picked for an Olympics again, despite easily meeting the qualification standard. Smith and Carlos were pallbearers at his funeral in 2006.

## 1969 THE FOOTBALL WAR



◀ Not actually a war about football, the Football War of 1969 was sparked by land disputes between El Salvador and Honduras

qualifying matches for the 1970 World Cup. The basis for the tension was the Honduran government's removal of land from Salvadoran immigrants, land that El Salvador declared it intended to retrieve. At both qualifiers, held within 10 days of each other, there were violent clashes between both

If football had (temporarily) stopped World War I at Christmas 1914, it was football that stoked a war in Central America at the end of the 1960s. Tensions were already high between neighbouring Honduras and El Salvador before the two countries' national teams had to play each other in a pair of

sets of fans. Honduras won the first game, El Salvador the second, prompting a play-off on the neutral turf of Mexico City. The day before, however, El Salvador broke off diplomatic ties with its neighbour. A four-day war then ensued, with more than 4,000 lives lost. A peace treaty was finally signed in 1980.

## 1971 PING-PONG DIPLOMACY

Unlikely as it sounds, a missed bus brought about a thaw in the icy US-China relations of the time. Even less likely, the protagonists in this episode were professional table tennis players. During the world championships in Nagoya, Japan, US player Glenn Cowan realised that, after a practice session, the team bus had left without him, causing a player on the Chinese bus to welcome him on board where the American was greeted by the three-time world champion Zhuang Zedong, who gave him a gift of a silk-screen portrait of a Chinese mountain range. When Cowan disembarked after the bus ride, he was met by journalists and photographers. A subsequent



▲ American table tennis player Glenn Cowan (right) visits Tsinghua University, one of the top universities in China

invitation to China was issued and nine US players, plus wives and officials, embarked on a seven-day trip. "The people are just like

us," enthused one player. "They are real, they're genuine, they got feeling." The whole affair eased tensions between the two

ideologically opposed superpowers, precipitating the subsequent meeting of Richard Nixon and Mao Zedong in Beijing in 1972.



## 1973 TENNIS'S 'BATTLE OF THE SEXES'

A former world number one-ranked player and incorrigible self-publicist, Bobby Riggs wasn't the biggest fan of women's tennis. To prove his point (and scoop the winnings), in March 1973 at the age of 55, he challenged – and easily beat – the top-ranked women's player of the time, Margaret Court, in a match dubbed 'The Mother's Day Massacre'.

After a profitable payday that landed him on the covers of both *Time* and *Sports Illustrated*, Riggs now sought a second, even more lucrative 'Battle Of The Sexes'. Billie Jean King took the bait and, in September, found herself on the opposite side of the net



▲ Despite his very public beating by Billie Jean King, Bobby Riggs maintained a close friendship with the tennis ace

from Riggs at the Houston Astrodome. But King had learned from Court's defeat and, playing a far more aggressive game, claimed a

straight-sets victory in the five-set match. Riggs – who had declared that “the best way to handle women is to keep them pregnant and

barefoot” – was regarded as the world's biggest male chauvinist pig. Accordingly, King presented him with a piglet prior to the match.

## 1974 THE RUMBLE IN THE JUNGLE

“I don't think Foreman's going to get up. He's trying to beat the count. And he's out! Oh my God! He's won the title back at 32!” The commentary from the BBC's Harry Carpenter did full justice to the occasion, that of Muhammad Ali winning back his world heavyweight crown from the previously undefeated champion George Foreman. This was a decade

after Ali had first claimed the title, during which time he'd served a lengthy ban from boxing for refusing to be drafted by the US Army.

Taking place in the stifling heat of Kinshasa in Zaire – and with the fighters' respective \$5m purses underwritten by the country's President Mobutu Sese Seko – much deeper significance was ascribed

to the fight, as Ali later explained. “I wanted to establish a relationship between American blacks and Africans. The fight was about racial problems, Vietnam, all of that. The Rumble in the Jungle was a fight that made the whole country more conscious.”

◀ More than just a boxing match: the Rumble in the Jungle captured the popular imagination, inspiring films, books and music

## 1975 WIMBLEDON'S FIRST BLACK CHAMPION

When he stepped out onto Wimbledon's centre court for the Gentlemen's Singles Final on 5 July 1975, it seemed unlikely that Arthur Ashe would return to the locker room as champion. The 31-year-old sixth seed was up against the defending champion, Jimmy Connors, the kid from East St Louis, Illinois, whose battling streetwise style had prevailed in the pair's three previous encounters. However, the Virginian underdog surprised all observers, taking the first two sets for the loss of just two games. Ashe's eventual 3-1 victory added the Wimbledon title to his prior successes at both the US Open and the Australian Open.

No other black male player has won any of these three Grand Slam tournaments, and Ashe remains one of only two black male athletes to win any Grand Slam singles title. “I remember looking up at the clock for the first time,” Ashe later recalled of his triumph, “and it was only 41 minutes past two o'clock. The score was already 6-1, 6-1 for me. I said to myself, ‘I just can't lose today. I'm going to win. That's all there is to it.’”





## 1977 THREE IS THE MAGIC NUMBER FOR RED RUM



◀ Red Rum, ridden by Tommy Stack, races to an historic third win at the Grand National, Aintree, in April 1977

success came the next year, followed by two second-place finishes in 1975 and 1976.

At 12 years of age, he finally secured the hat-trick in his last National in 1977, holding off Churchtown Boy to take a hugely popular win. "It's hats off and a tremendous reception,"

No horse has equalled the Grand National record of Red Rum. Trained by the legendary Ginger McCain, he won the National in 1973 at his first attempt and in extraordinary fashion, overturning a deficit of 30 lengths to pip his fellow joint-favourite, Crisp, at the line. Further

gabbled BBC commentator Peter O'Sullivan, "you've never heard one like it at Liverpool. Red Rum wins the National!" After turning on the Blackpool Illuminations later that year, he was retired in 1978 and lived until the age of 30. He is buried next to the winning post at Aintree.

## 1979 41 DAYS, THREE WORLD RECORDS

Back in the days before he became a Conservative MP and the engine powering the London Olympics, Sebastian Coe was a formidable middle-distance runner who was no stranger to breaking records. Nevertheless, even by his own impeccably high standards, breaking three separate world records in the space of 41 days during the summer of 1979 was an astonishing achievement. First to fall was the 800m, which the Loughborough student claimed in Oslo on 5 July, before returning to the Norwegian capital 12 days later to shave four-tenths of a second off the venerable mile record. The hat-trick came in Zurich on 15 August when, despite some erratic pace-making, the 22-year-old added the 1,500m record to his collection.

Writing 30 years later, Coe remembered the aftermath to be "...a blur. I remember doing interviews but not much else before escaping into the bowels of the stadium to the requisite dope test. An hour later I slumped on to my hotel bed and fell fast asleep still in my kit."

## 1980/84 A DOUBLE OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

"What we are doing is preserving the principles and the quality of the Olympics, not destroying it." This is how President Jimmy Carter informed disappointed US athletes of his government's intention to boycott the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow in protest of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan the previous December. They were joined by 60 other countries, among them West Germany, Japan and China. The British government supported the boycott, but left the decision to compete to each sport's respective governing body. Four years later, as the Olympics headed



▲ US President Jimmy Carter tells waiting athletes and officials that the United States will not attend the 1980 Moscow Olympics

to Los Angeles, the USSR and its allies unsurprisingly chose to stay at home instead. The propaganda wars began again; President Ronald Reagan suggested the boycott

was prompted by fear of Soviet athletes defecting to the West. The Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee was less bombastic in its reaction, lamenting that, for the

second successive Olympiad, the winners would "be unable to boast that their feats were achieved against the toughest competition the world has to offer".





Champion Björn Borg kisses the Wimbledon men's trophy, winning for the fifth consecutive year after an exhausting battle with John McEnroe

**TOGETHER  
THEY SLUGGED  
IT OUT FOR  
NEARLY FOUR  
HOURS...**

**1980**

## **BORG SILENCES MCENROE**

Popularly regarded as one of the greatest Wimbledon finals ever, the epic five-set match that confirmed Björn Borg's fifth men's title was a titanic battle of both wills and styles. Borg and his opponent John McEnroe were ice and fire

– the laconic Scandinavian versus the uptight New Yorker. Together they slugged it out for nearly four hours, with the Swede finally converting his eighth championship point to take the final set 8-6. But it was more than a test of endeavour and

endurance; the match marked the end of Borg's short but conclusive dominance of the sport.

The 1981 final welcomed the same two combatants into the arena, but this time McEnroe prevailed in four sets. After a change in the rules meant

he had to play more games than he wanted to, Borg retired from professional tennis little more than 18 months later aged just 26, while the infamously petulant American claimed the Wimbledon title on two further occasions.



## 1984 PERFECT SCORES FOR TORVILL AND DEAN

The hapless sitcom character Frank Spencer was an unlikely inspiration for anyone in search of Olympic gold. But he was. Sort of. In the early 1980s, *Some Mothers Do 'Ave 'Em* star Michael Crawford started working with British ice-dance pair Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean (and their coach Betty Callaway) with a brief of teaching them 'how to act'.

The fruits of this arrangement were bountiful, no more so than at the 1984 Winter Olympics in Sarajevo where the duo presented their bold interpretation of Maurice Ravel's *Bolero*. Believed by many to be too radical a treatment to secure Olympic success, the nation sat spellbound as the four-and-a-half-minute performance unwrapped itself, gaining in intensity before the pair dramatically collapsed to the ice at the climax. The 9 judges weren't put off by the radicalism, each awarding a perfect 6.0 for artistic impression. "It's right across the board!" yelled BBC commentator Alan Weeks. "That's it! What a marvellous, marvellous set of marks!"

## 1985 TRAGEDY AT THE EUROPEAN CUP FINAL



◀ Chaos reigns amongst the crowd at the 1985 European Cup Final as police and firefighters rescue injured football fans

Liverpool fans advanced on Juventus supporters, one of the walls of the crumbling stadium collapsed, resulting in the deaths of 39 people, mostly Italians. With bodies being laid down outside and Juventus fans engaged in pitched battles with the police, the match nonetheless went ahead; the

May 1985 was a dark month for English football. On the last day of the league season, a quick-spreading fire at Bradford City's Valley Parade ground claimed the lives of 56 spectators. Little more than a fortnight later, disaster struck before the European Cup Final at the Heysel Stadium in Brussels. When a crowd of

authorities felt that abandoning the game would lead to further confrontations. UEFA subsequently banned English clubs from taking part in European competition for five years (six years for Liverpool), while 14 Liverpool fans were given custodial sentences, having been found guilty of manslaughter.

## 1986

## MARADONA RECEIVES SOME DIVINE INTERVENTION

"A little with the head of Maradona and a little with the hand of God." That's how Argentinian captain Diego Maradona described his highly controversial first goal against England in the quarter-final of the 1986 World Cup. Anticipating a poor clearance that was sliced towards the England goal, Maradona appeared to have out-jumped the advancing Peter Shilton to head his side into the lead. Immediate English protests suggested otherwise and TV replays clearly showed that the 5' 5" midfielder had only beaten



▲ Diminutive Argentinian Diego Maradona's handball instantly made him public enemy number one in England

the 6' 1" goalkeeper to the ball by the use of his left arm. It would become one of the most famous goals in World Cup history – as would Maradona's second, scored

just four minutes later. A remarkable solo effort, it was later voted 'Goal of the Century' and the captain was elected best player of the tournament. But it was the

first goal that so incensed England manager Bobby Robson, who refused to believe the 'hand of God' defence, describing it instead as "the hand of a rascal".



## 1988 BEN JOHNSON'S POSITIVE CHARGE

When Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson powered across the finish line in the men's 100m final at the Seoul Olympics in September 1988, beating defending champion Carl Lewis to record the fastest time ever run, it was clear that this was an iconic sporting moment. Three days later, it proved to be so – for all the wrong reasons. In a move that stunned the world, Johnson was stripped of his gold medal after testing positive for the banned anabolic steroid stanozolol. Lewis was awarded his second gold, with Britain's Linford Christie moving into the silver position. While ultimately admitting



▲ Ben Johnson romps home in 9.79, beating Carl Lewis and Linford Christie. He was later disqualified after a positive drugs test

his guilt, Johnson protested that use of outlawed stimulants was rife in sprinting at the time. Indeed, that 1988 final has been called

“the dirtiest race in history”, with six out of the eight finalists, including Lewis and Christie, subsequently either testing positive or being

implicated in a drugs scandal. “I was nailed on a cross,” Johnson sighed just last year, “and 25 years later I’m still being punished.”

## 1989 ENGLISH FOOTBALL'S DARKEST DAY

Four years after the Heysel Stadium disaster, Liverpool Football Club was to experience another tragedy. On 15 April 1989, at the FA Cup semi-final between Kenny Dalglish's side and Nottingham Forest at Hillsborough in Sheffield, over-packed terraces at the Liverpool end of the ground resulted in a crush and the loss of 96

supporters' lives. The disaster was originally blamed on unruly behaviour by fans, but the official enquiry into the events of that sad day, the Taylor Report, declared that the primary cause was in fact “the failure of police control”. The report also recommended the mandatory introduction of all-seater stadiums for all major sporting stadia in the UK.

A full quarter-century on, in the face of unsatisfactory inquests and inquiries, relatives of the deceased continue to fight for justice for the 96 people who travelled across the Pennines that April morning, but who never returned.




◀ Liverpool fans are pulled to safety by those in the West Stand above the crush in the Leppings Lane terrace at Hillsborough

## 1991 MAGIC JOHNSON'S HIV ANNOUNCEMENT

“This is not like my life is over because it’s not... This is another challenge in my life. It’s like your back is against the wall. You have to come out swinging. And I’m swinging.” When, at a swiftly convened press conference in November 1991, LA Lakers legend Earvin ‘Magic’ Johnson revealed he was HIV positive, the room – and the watching world – was stunned. Having learned of his infection during a routine medical, he announced his immediate retirement from basketball at the age of 32.

The same year, he created the Magic Johnson Foundation to help combat HIV. Nonetheless, Johnson did return to the court; the following year he appeared in both the NBA All-Star Game and the US Olympic ‘Dream Team’, part of the latter’s classic line-up that also featured Michael Jordan, Larry Bird and Charles Barkley. Amid disquiet from other players about the possibility of them being infected should Johnson contract an open wound, several retirements and comebacks followed, before the player finally bowed out in 1996.



A photograph of Shane Warne, a young Australian cricketer, celebrating with his teammates on a cricket field. Warne is in the center, wearing a white cricket uniform and a black cap, with his arms outstretched and a wide smile. He is being embraced by two teammates, one on either side. In the background, another player is visible, and the crowd is blurred. The scene is set on a green cricket field with a dirt pitch.

Warne celebrates taking his first wicket with his first ball at his first Ashes. He is Australia's highest-ever wicket taker, dismissing 708 batsmen in his test-match career

**1993**

## **SHANE WARNE DELIVERS THE BALL OF THE CENTURY**

"He looked as though someone had just nicked his lunch." The words of England cricket captain Graham Gooch weren't the kindest to describe the expression of less-than-svelte batsman Mike Gatting, but Gatting had a reason to look so bemused. He'd just been bowled out by a delivery that would subsequently be described as "the ball of the century".

That it was the first ball ever bowled in an Ashes series by future legend Shane Warne gave it extra significance, the youngster outfoxing one of the best players of spin in the world. With the ball pitching outside the leg stump but cutting back to remove the off stump, it was small wonder that the batsman had been so bamboozled. Cue another comment from Gooch: "If it had been a cheese roll, it would never have got past him."

**THE YOUNGSTER  
OUTFOXED ONE  
OF THE BEST  
PLAYERS OF SPIN  
IN THE WORLD**



## 1994 AYRTON SENNA IS KILLED IN F1 CRASH

The world of sport – and beyond – was shocked to the core on 1 May 1994 when three-time Formula One world champion Ayrton Senna was killed at the San Marino Grand Prix in Imola, near Bologna. On the seventh lap, 34-year-old Senna's Williams-Renault car left the track and collided with a concrete wall at 192mph. A fault with the car's steering column was later blamed for the crash. That his death came just 24 hours after a fatal accident involving the 33-year-old Austrian driver Roland Ratzenberger during the qualifying session made it doubly tragic.

Senna was such a hero in Brazil that three days of national mourning were announced; an estimated 3 million people in his native Sao Paulo lined the route as his coffin was taken from the airport into the city. Following the twin deaths, a number of safety improvements were brought in, including enhanced crash barriers and reductions in engine power. Twenty years on, Senna's death remains the most recent fatality in Formula One.

## 1995 SOUTH AFRICA WINS THE RUGBY WORLD CUP



◀ Nelson Mandela congratulates South African captain François Pienaar on his team's victory in their first Rugby World Cup

a clear offer of reconciliation to rugby's white constituency. The enduring image is of the President handing the trophy to winning captain François Pienaar, the product of a shut-off Afrikaans upbringing where, he

later admitted, "the words 'terrorist' or 'bad man' was almost an umbilical cord to [Mandela's] name".

It is such a significant moment in modern South African history that Hollywood, not known for its appreciation of rugby, nonetheless turned the occasion into a film, the Clint Eastwood-directed *Invictus*.

The third Rugby World Cup, held in post-apartheid South Africa, is remembered less for its on-field action and more for one particular tableau of huge importance. At the final between the hosts and New Zealand, President Nelson Mandela wore the Springbok jersey, a symbol of Afrikaans culture, in what was

## 1997 TIGER WOODS WINS HIS FIRST MAJOR

"This boy is electrifying!" Veteran BBC commentator Peter Alliss has seen most things in golf, so when he makes such a passionate proclamation, it's got more than a little credence. He was describing the irresistible march to glory that was Tiger Woods' first victory in a major golf tournament – the 1997 US Masters. The 21-year-old Californian absolutely demolished the highly experienced field, finishing a record-shredding 12 shots ahead of runner-up Tom Kite. Woods' victory was even more remarkable when you examine his scorecard; incredibly, he was four shots over par after the first nine



▲ Tiger Woods accepts the US Masters green blazer from Nick Faldo – his meteoric rise stuns the golfing world

holes of his opening round and looking like he might not survive the halfway cut. His startling triumph also made him the youngest man to don

the winner's famous green jacket – and the first non-white player, too. Two months later, Woods was announced as golf's number-

one player, just ten months after relinquishing his amateur status. This was one Tiger that very quickly earned his stripes.



## 1998 THE MCC LIFTS THE GENDER BARRIER

Along with certain trapped-in-amber golf clubs, the Marylebone Cricket Club was one of the last male-only bastions of the sporting world – until the late 1990s, that is. In February 1998, a ballot was taken of its members, asking them to decide on a particularly prickly issue: whether women should be allowed to join their ranks. Although 56 per cent believed that they should, the proposal was dismissed, due to a two-thirds majority being required. However, such was the groundswell of support for the campaign that, seven months later, another ballot was held. This time, almost 70 per cent of the 13,482 members agreed to the pavilion door being opened to women. Five women were initially invited to apply to join as playing members, while ten others were offered honorary membership for their services to the sport.

However, regular female cricket fans wouldn't be seen in the club's colours for quite some time. There is famously a 20-year-long waiting list for membership, and they had to join the queue.

► Former England Cricket captain Rachel Hayhoe-Flint MBE (left), and Jackie Court, who played for England 40 times, were among the first ten female honorary members of the Marylebone Cricket Club



## 2008 MICHAEL PHELPS BECOMES THE MOST DECORATED OLYMPIAN EVER

At the 2008 Olympics in Beijing, Michael Phelps didn't just break any records within his grasp, he positively took a sledgehammer to them. His haul of eight gold medals surpassed fellow US swimmer Mark Spitz's 36-year record for the number of gold medals won by one athlete at a single Olympic Games. But the boy from Baltimore didn't stop there. Seven of these eight golds were won in world record times; for the other, Phelps had to make do with merely claiming an Olympic best. His Beijing haul now



▲ Michael Phelps picks up his fourth gold at the 2008 Beijing Olympics in the 200m butterfly, setting a new world record in the process

gave him 14, with six golds from the Athens Games four years earlier already at home on the Phelps mantelpiece. And still he wasn't satisfied. A further four golds followed

at London 2012, making him – by a massive distance – the most decorated Olympian ever, having scooped 22 medals, 18 of them being of a golden hue. And, with the

superhuman swimmer having recently come out of retirement to return to the pool, will there yet be further additions to the trophy cabinet?



A close-up photograph of Lance Armstrong wearing a yellow cap with 'LIVESTRONG' written on it and a yellow cycling jersey. He is smiling and holding a large, ornate silver trophy cup. The background is bright and out of focus.

Lance Armstrong, pictured in 2003 with the Tour de France 100th anniversary cup. His was arguably the biggest fall from grace in the pro-cycling world

**“THE MOST  
SOPHISTICATED,  
PROFESSIONALISED  
AND SUCCESSFUL  
DOPING PROGRAMME  
THAT SPORT HAS  
EVER SEEN”**

**2013**

## **LANCE FINALLY COMES CLEAN**

The achievements of Lance Armstrong seemed to be from the most unbelievable of comic strips. In 1996, the former world cycling champion is diagnosed with testicular cancer, already spread to the brain and lung. In 1998, after extensive surgery

and chemotherapy, he not only returns to the sport but, the following year, wins the Tour de France. Then he wins it again. And then again. And again... By 2005, Armstrong had become the first rider to win seven consecutive Tours. But, throughout his

success, there had always been whispers about the use of performance-enhancing drugs.

In 2012, the US Anti-Doping Agency confirmed the rumours, declaring he'd won using “the most sophisticated, professionalised and

successful doping programme that sport has ever seen”. Stripped of his seven titles, Armstrong admitted his culpability on Oprah Winfrey's TV show: “This story was so perfect for so long. It's this myth, this perfect story, and it wasn't true.”



**"Sport has the power to change the world...  
it has the power to inspire. It has the power  
to unite people in a way that little else does...  
Sport can create hope where once  
there was only despair."**

Nelson Mandela





## Reader survey 2014



Welcome to the first-ever *History Revealed* Reader Survey! As a magazine new to the market, we are keen to find out what you think of *History Revealed*. Your views will be invaluable in helping us shape the magazine content and development for the future.

As well as providing us with information about the best editorial direction, the results of the survey will help us to work out what sort of reader offers, advertising and promotions are most relevant to you.

The more we know about your interests, likes and dislikes the more enjoyable we can make *History Revealed* for you.

Paul

**WIN!**  
iPad Mini 16GB  
worth £249



Please send in your completed questionnaire by 13 July 2014, or alternatively fill it in online at [www.historyrevealed.com/readersurvey](http://www.historyrevealed.com/readersurvey).

Everyone who enters the questionnaire by 13 July 2014 will be given the chance to enter a prize draw to win a 16GB iPad Mini worth £249. Please see page 52 for full details on how to enter and the Terms and Conditions.

### A. Magazine-reading behaviour

#### 1. How often do you buy *History Revealed*?

- Every issue – I am a subscriber ☐ 1  
Every issue but don't subscribe (go to Q3) ☐ 2  
Bought 2 or 3 issues (go to Q3) ☐ 3  
Bought 1 issue/ this is my first issue (go to Q3) ☐ 4

#### 2. How many issues of *History Revealed* did you buy before you subscribed?

- None ☐ 1  
One ☐ 2  
Two ☐ 3  
Three ☐ 4  
Four ☐ 5

#### 3. On average how long do you spend reading an issue of *History Revealed*?

- Under 30 minutes ☐ 1  
Between 30 minutes and 1 hour ☐ 2  
Between 1 and 2 hours ☐ 3  
Between 2 and 3 hours ☐ 4  
Between 3 and 4 hours ☐ 5  
Between 4 and 5 hours ☐ 6  
Longer than 5 hours ☐ 7

#### 4. Thinking about an average issue of *History Revealed*, how many other people read or look at your copy for longer than 2 minutes?

- Nobody else (go to Q6) ☐ 1  
1-2 people ☐ 2  
3-4 people ☐ 3  
5-6 people ☐ 4  
7-8 people ☐ 5  
More than 8 people ☐ 6

#### 5. And who has read or looked at any of your copies of *History Revealed* for longer than 2 minutes?

- My partner ☐ 1  
Friends ☐ 2  
Children aged 18+ years ☐ 3  
Children aged under 18 years ☐ 4  
Other family member ☐ 5  
Not sure ☐ 6

#### 6. Which of these describes what version of *History Revealed* magazine you read?

- Paper copy ☐ 1  
Digital version on Kindle, tablet or smartphone (go to Q9) ☐ 2  
Mix of paper and digital copies (go to Q9) ☐ 3

#### 7. Were you aware that *History Revealed* was available as a digital version?

- Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

#### 8. And which of these could encourage you to try a digital version of *History Revealed*? Please select as many as apply.

- Special subscription deal ☐ 1  
Additional content ☐ 2  
Interactive visuals/ graphics ☐ 3  
Extended video interviews ☐ 4  
Integrated sound bites ☐ 5  
Other (please specify)..... ☐ 6  
Digital and paper magazine bundle offer ☐ 7

#### 9. How often do you read the following history magazines?

- |                      | Regularly<br>1           | Occasionally<br>2        |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| BBC History Magazine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| All About History    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| History Today        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Military History     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| History of War       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Britain at War       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

#### 10. Do you currently read any other magazines?

- Please tell us which ones in the box below.  
..... ☐ 1  
I do not read any other magazines ☐ 2

### B. Magazine evaluation

#### 11. Overall, how would you rate *History Revealed*?

- Excellent ☐ 1  
Good ☐ 2  
Average ☐ 3  
Not that good ☐ 4  
Not very good ☐ 5

#### 12. *History Revealed* costs £3.99. What do you think of this in terms of value for money?

- Very good value ☐ 1  
Good value ☐ 2  
Average value ☐ 3  
Poor value ☐ 4  
Very poor value ☐ 5

#### 13. How much did you enjoy this issue of *History Revealed*?

- Very much ☐ 1  
Quite a lot ☐ 2

Not that much

Not at all

Didn't read this issue yet (go to Q15)

#### 14. Listed below are the articles in this issue of *History Revealed*. For each item please tick the column that comes closest to your opinion.

- |  | Did not read             | Very interesting         | Quite interesting        | Not very interesting     | Not at all interesting   |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | 1                        | 2                        | 3                        | 4                        | 5                        |
| Snapshot: Thumbs up! p8                            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Snapshot: Disney's Big Welcome p10                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Snapshot: Monuments Men p12                        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I Read the News Today p14                          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Graphic History: WWII rationing p16                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Yesterday's Papers: Michael Fagan p18              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| What Happened Next? Walkman p20                    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The Tale of... Matthew Hopkins p22                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The Big Story: Gladiators! p26                     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In Pictures: Edward and Wallis p47                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 Defining Moments in Sport centre pages          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| History Makers: Emmeline Pankhurst p53             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Great Adventures: Captain Bligh p58                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The Reel Story: <i>All the President's Men</i> p64 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Top 10: Obsolete Medical 'Cures' p68               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Battlefield: Gettysburg, 1863 p70                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Q&A p76  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In a Nutshell: The Vietnam War p79                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Design of the Times: Zulu Warriors p81             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| How Did They... The Printing Press p82             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| How to Visit... Lighthouses p86                    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Books p90  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sight & Sound p92                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Be My Guest: Simon Mayo p98                        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

#### 15. How often do you look at the adverts in *History Revealed*?

- Always ☐ 1 Sometimes ☐ 2  
Rarely ☐ 3 Never ☐ 4

#### 16. Has reading *History Revealed* ever led you to do any of the following?

- Visiting the magazines website ☐ 1  
Attending an event/ exhibition ☐ 2  
Buying a recommended book ☐ 3  
Buying another product advertised/ reviewed ☐ 4  
Visiting the website of an advertised product/ service ☐ 5  
Contacting an advertiser ☐ 6  
Going online to research an article further ☐ 7

#### 17. Do you have any other comments on *History Revealed*?

- ..... ☐ 1

### C. History behaviour and interests

#### 18. How would you describe your historical knowledge?

- Basic ☐ 1 Intermediate ☐ 2 advanced ☐ 3

#### 19. Have you taken or are you interested in taking any of the following qualifications?

- |   | Achieved                 | Interested in taking     | Not interested in taking |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|   | 1                        | 2                        | 3                        |
| History GCSE  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| History A Level   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| History-related degree/ masters                             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| History-related doctorate or equivalent level qualification | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| History short course/ non-formal qualification              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

#### 20. Which of the following historical subjects and areas are you interested in?

- |                             | Most interested in       | Have some interest in    | Not interested in        |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                             | 1                        | 2                        | 3                        |
| Prehistory                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ancient Egypt               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ancient Rome                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ancient Greece              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anglo Saxon and Viking      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Crusades                    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Medieval                    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tudor Dynasty               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| English Civil War           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Georgian Era                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Victorian Era               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The American Civil War      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| World War I                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| World War II                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Post World War II           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Conspiracy theories         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| History in films            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Exploration history         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Crime history               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Social history              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Family history              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Military history            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Historical fiction          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other (please specify)..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



## Reader survey 2014 continued...

### 21. Which of the following activities do you take part in?

	Regularly 1	Sometimes 2	Never 3
Attend historical lectures/ events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Read factual history books	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Read historical novels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Take part in historical re-enactments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Watch factual history programmes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Watch historical dramas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Watch historical films	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 22. How much do you spend on the following in an average month?

	Historical film downloads and DVDs (purchases and rentals) 1	Historical books/ novels 2
Less than £5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
£5-£10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
£10.01- £15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
£15.01- £20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
£20.01-£30	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
£30.01-£40	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
£40.01-£50	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More than £50	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 23. Which of these TV channels do you watch?

The History Channel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yesterday	<input type="checkbox"/>
BBC 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
BBC 1	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Discovery Channel	<input type="checkbox"/>

### D. Wider interests and behaviours

#### 24. Which of the following are you interested in/ do you enjoy doing?

Visiting historical sites	<input type="checkbox"/>
Visiting museums	<input type="checkbox"/>
Visiting heritage sites	<input type="checkbox"/>
Visiting galleries and exhibitions	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gardening	<input type="checkbox"/>
Visiting gardens	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cooking/ food	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photography	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holidays/ travel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health and fitness	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wine	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 25. Which of the following organisations are you currently a member of?

National Trust	<input type="checkbox"/>
English Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>
A local historical society	<input type="checkbox"/>
RHS	<input type="checkbox"/>
RSPB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Historic Royal Palaces	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 26. Do you collect any of the following items?

Coins	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stamps	<input type="checkbox"/>
Memorabilia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please state.....)	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 27. How much do you typically spend in total on your main holiday?

Less than £500	<input type="checkbox"/>
£500-£750	<input type="checkbox"/>

£751-£1,000  
£1,001-£1,500  
£1,501-£2,000  
£2,001-£3,000  
£3,001-£5,000  
£5,001+

#### 28. How many holidays or short breaks have you been on in the last 12 months?

None	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-3	<input type="checkbox"/>
4-5	<input type="checkbox"/>
6-7	<input type="checkbox"/>
8-9	<input type="checkbox"/>
10+	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 29. What types of holidays have you taken in the last 12 months or are you interested in taking?

	Taken 1	Not taken, but interested in 2	Not interested in 3
Adventure/ outdoor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Archaeological site/ dig	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
City breaks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cruise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cultural holiday/ tour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gourmet/ cookery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Historical tour in UK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Historical tour abroad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rail tour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safari/ wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Volunteering/ ethical	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walking/ trekking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 30. Do you play video games or online games?

Yes, video games	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes, online games	<input type="checkbox"/>
No (please go to Q34)	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 31. Which of the following devices do you play video or online games on?

PS3/ 4	<input type="checkbox"/>
Xbox	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nintendo Wii	<input type="checkbox"/>
PC/ Mac/ laptop	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tablet	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mobile	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 32. In an average week, how many hours do you spend gaming?

Less than 1 hour	<input type="checkbox"/>
Between 1 and 2 hours	<input type="checkbox"/>
Between 2 and 3 hours	<input type="checkbox"/>
Between 3 and 5 hours	<input type="checkbox"/>
Between 5 and 10 hours	<input type="checkbox"/>
Between 10 and 15 hours	<input type="checkbox"/>
More than 15 hours	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 33. How much have you spent on gaming in the last 12 months? Please include both consoles/ gaming equipment and games.

.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>

### E. About you

#### 34. Are you?

Male ☐ Female ☐

#### 35. Which age group are you in?

Under 16	<input type="checkbox"/>
16-24	<input type="checkbox"/>
25-34	<input type="checkbox"/>
35-44	<input type="checkbox"/>
45-54	<input type="checkbox"/>
55-64	<input type="checkbox"/>
65+ years	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 36. Do you have any children? Please select all that apply.

Yes, under 5 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes, 5-10 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes, 11-15 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes, 16-17 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes, 18 years and over	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 37. Are you?

Married/ living with partner	<input type="checkbox"/>
Divorced/ separated	<input type="checkbox"/>
Single	<input type="checkbox"/>
Widowed	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 38. What is your current working status?

Employed full-time	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employed part-time	<input type="checkbox"/>
Studying full-time	<input type="checkbox"/>
Studying part-time	<input type="checkbox"/>
Retired	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not working	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 39. Which of these best describes the main wage earner's occupation? If retired, please tick the box

Professional	<input type="checkbox"/>
Senior management	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle management	<input type="checkbox"/>
Small business owner	<input type="checkbox"/>
Junior management	<input type="checkbox"/>
Office/ clerical	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skilled manual	<input type="checkbox"/>
Semi-skilled manual	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Student	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### describing their former occupation.

Professional	<input type="checkbox"/>
Senior management	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle management	<input type="checkbox"/>
Small business owner	<input type="checkbox"/>
Junior management	<input type="checkbox"/>
Office/ clerical	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skilled manual	<input type="checkbox"/>
Semi-skilled manual	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Student	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 40. What is your total household income before tax?

Under £20,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
£20,000-£29,999	<input type="checkbox"/>
£30,000-£39,999	<input type="checkbox"/>
£40,000-£49,999	<input type="checkbox"/>
£50,000-£69,999	<input type="checkbox"/>
£70,000-£99,999	<input type="checkbox"/>
£100,000-£149,999	<input type="checkbox"/>
£150,000+	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 41. Is your home?

Mortgaged	<input type="checkbox"/>
Owned outright	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rented	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 42. How many people are in your household, including yourself?

Just myself	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>
More than 6	<input type="checkbox"/>

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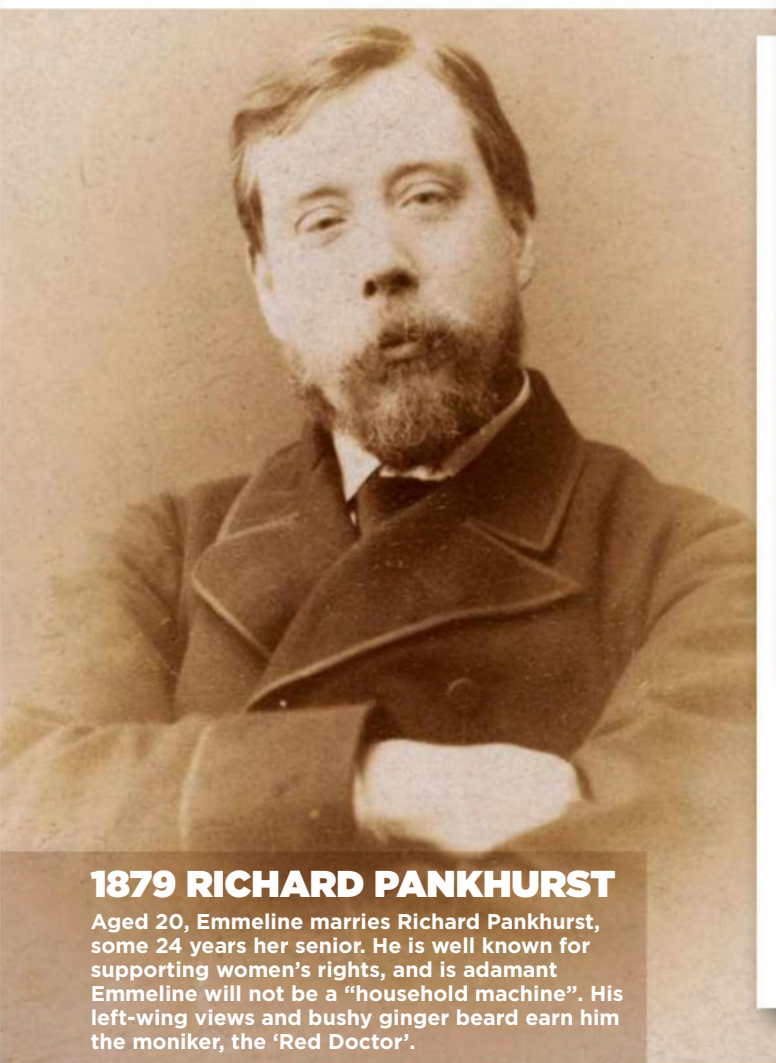
Emmeline Pankhurst, a gifted and charismatic orator, delivers a speech on suffrage in London's Trafalgar Square, 1908, to an attentive and mostly male audience



# PANKHURST: MOTHER OF THE VOTE

The prominent British suffragette Emmeline Pankhurst faced derision, beatings and prison, all to win women the right to vote, as **Jonny Wilkes** explains





### 1903 BIRTH OF THE WSPU

Disappointed with the progress of suffrage societies, Emmeline invites leading suffragists to her house on Nelson Street, Manchester, and forms the

Women's Social and Political Union. Under the slogan, "Votes for Women" – seen in this poster – the WSPU worked for the achievement of one issue: suffrage.

### 1879 RICHARD PANKHURST

Aged 20, Emmeline marries Richard Pankhurst, some 24 years her senior. He is well known for supporting women's rights, and is adamant Emmeline will not be a "household machine". His left-wing views and bushy ginger beard earn him the moniker, the 'Red Doctor'.

**H**yd Park was bathed in glorious sunshine as 'Women's Sunday' began on 21 June 1908. Organised by the Women's Social and Political Union, the massive demonstration for women's suffrage saw thousands march in seven processions all over London, gathering for a day of peaceful protest. As the elegantly dressed leader of the WSPU, Emmeline Pankhurst, walked through the park, she heard brass bands and singers over the excited chatter of the crowds, and saw banners reading "Votes for Women" fluttering in the summer breeze. The occasional bugle signalled the start of a speech at one of the 20 stages erected around the park. Emmeline, a renowned orator, would speak throughout the day.

A sea of purple, white and green – the newly adopted colours of the WSPU – washed over the park on innumerable rosettes, badges, sashes, banners and flags. Purple stood for dignity, white for purity and green for hope. The wealthier women present proudly bore the colours on their jewellery, wearing amethysts, pearls and peridots.

An estimated 500,000 people filled Hyde Park demanding a women's suffrage bill. It was described in the WSPU's newspaper, *Votes for Women*, as a "monster meeting", with trains being specially chartered to bring suffragettes from all over Britain. But Prime Minister Herbert Asquith was unmoved; women's suffrage was no closer. Such a frustrating failure caused WSPU tactics to escalate into direct action. Adopting window smashing, arson and

destruction of property, the suffragettes would face prison – and the horrors of forcible feeding – to claim a long-withheld right: the vote.

### "WHAT A PITY..."

Growing up in Moss Side, Manchester, Emmeline Pankhurst (née Goulden) encountered a clash of two conflicting cultures in her family home. On one side, her childhood was surrounded by political and social activism as her relatively affluent parents, Robert and Sophia Jane, were fierce advocates of parliamentary reform. She became a "conscious and confirmed suffragist" after accompanying her mother to a meeting at the age of 14. But on the other side, the intelligent and tenacious Emmeline was frustrated by the differing attitudes towards her and her brothers. She later wrote about lying in bed one night, when her father came into her room, leant over her and sighed, "What a pity she wasn't born a lad."

To Emmeline, the catalyst for social change was going to be universal suffrage. It was a view shared by her husband, Richard, an esteemed barrister and fervent socialist over twice her age. The couple were married on 18 December 1879. In the first ten years of their marriage, they hosted suffrage meetings in their home, founded the Women's Franchise League in 1889 and had

**STANLEY BALDWIN, FORMER  
BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, 1930**  
**"I say with no fear of contradiction,  
that whatever view posterity may  
take, Mrs Pankhurst has won for  
herself a niche in the Temple of Fame."**

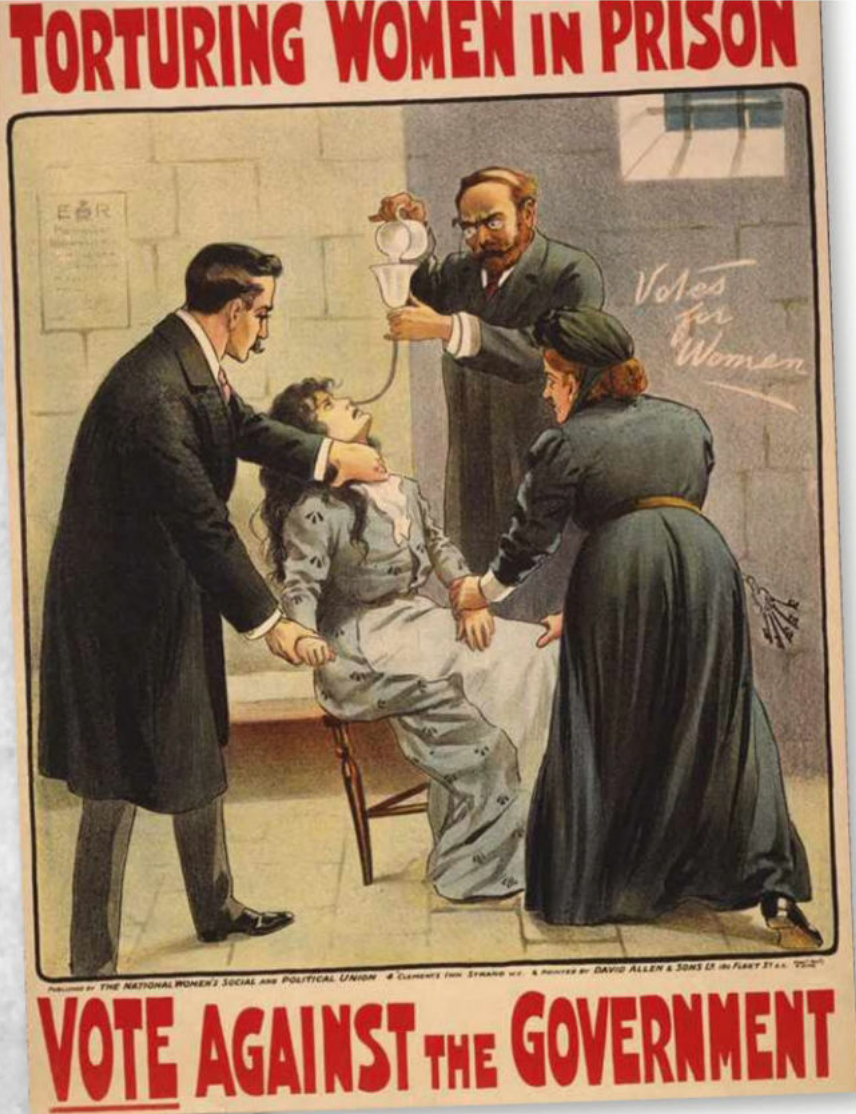






### 1908 PRISON DRESS

Emmeline stands next to her daughter Christabel, in full prison dress. She recalls first entering Holloway Prison: "I shivered myself into some frightful underclothing, old and patched and stained, some coarse, brown, woollen stockings with red stripes, and the hideous prison dress stamped all over with the broad arrow of disgrace."



### 1909 FORCIBLY FEEDING

The decision is made to forcibly feed suffragette prisoners to combat hunger strikes. An agonisingly painful process, a tube is forced either down their mouth or nose. Emmeline escapes forcible feeding by fending off prison wardresses with a large jug.

five children: Christabel, Sylvia, Francis Henry (known as Frank), Adela and Henry Francis. Working as a Poor Law Guardian, Emmeline saw the horrific conditions of the workhouses and became intransigent in the belief that the vote for women – "the mother half of the country" as she described them – was not just a right but a requisite for the end of poverty and social hardships.

1903, she established the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) with the help of her daughter Christabel, 23, now active in the movement along with and Sylvia, 21. Open only to women, its sole interest was obtaining the vote and, as their motto, 'Deeds, not words,' suggests, they were prepared to use action to achieve it.

The early years of the WSPU were focussed on petitions and demonstrations targeted at

'suffragettes'. The term was coined by journalist Charles E Hands in the *Daily Mail* in January 1906 as a pejorative slur, but it was embraced by Emmeline and her cohorts.

Women were no longer protestors, but soldiers in a war for enfranchisement. In the aftershock of 'Women's Sunday', many women began to believe the denial of legal representation left only illegal actions as a way to be heard. The infamous 'war on windows' commenced as stones were hurled through windows and, to make arrest more difficult, women chained themselves to railings. The suffragettes were propelled into the public eye and Emmeline took responsibility for all deeds, resulting in her being charged for inciting destruction of property.

## "Women were no longer protestors, but soldiers in a war for enfranchisement"

While her resolve hardened, Richard's health failed. In 1898, he died at the age of 64 of complications from stomach ulcers. Visiting a friend in Switzerland, Emmeline discovered the news from an announcement in the newspaper.

Channelling her despair into the fight for enfranchisement, Emmeline was increasingly exasperated by the lack of progress of suffrage groups, as well as the Independent Labour Party, of which she was a member. So, on 10 October

the governing Liberal Party, including a young minister named Winston Churchill. But arrests slowly became frequent as they aimed to gain public attention. As Emmeline, first detained in 1908 for trying to forcefully enter Parliament, declared at one of her many trials, "We are not here because we are law-breakers; we are here in our efforts to become law-makers." A schism in the suffrage movement ensued, between the peaceful suffragists and the WSPU

### JAILED AND HUMILIATED

But if the authorities thought locking the suffragettes up would prevent action, they were wrong. Prisons around the country became battlefields from 1909, when artist Marion Wallace-Dunlop carried out the first hunger strike, protesting the treatment of suffragette inmates. By refusing to eat, she obtained her release after 91 hours as it was feared she





## THE HISTORY MAKERS EMMELINE PANKHURST



### 1910 BLACK FRIDAY

A march of 300 women led by Emmeline is met with brutal resistance from the police. Over six hours, hundreds of women are seriously beaten and injured – 115 women and four men are arrested.



### 1913 HEROINE HONOURED

On 4 June, ardent suffragette Emily Davison runs on to Epsom racecourse to disrupt the Derby, but is trampled trying to grab the reins of the King's horse. Fatally injured, she dies four days later. For her funeral, she is honoured with a large procession.

Emmeline, certain that Davison intended to martyr herself, describes her as clinging "to the conviction that one great tragedy, the deliberate throwing into the breach of a human life, would put an end to the intolerable torture of women."

### 1928 LEGACY

Emmeline dies on 14 June, a month before her 70th birthday. In 1930, this statue was erected in London's Victoria Gardens, near the site of so many WSPU battles.



Emmeline persevered. A bodyguard unit was even created under the direction of Jiu jitsu expert Edith Garrud. On 21 May 1914, at the gate of Buckingham Palace, Emmeline was arrested for the last time

delivering a petition to the King. But with an inevitable global conflict looming, the war for enfranchisement was about to be postponed.

### THE ROAD TO VICTORY

World War I saw a radical change in Emmeline. Dissent gave way to unbridled patriotism and the government's most vociferous critic became an ally overnight. All WSPU actions were ceased to support the war effort and, in return, suffragette prisoners were released. Women started working in jobs previously seen as unacceptable, and they thrived. As the war dragged on, even with reduced activity by suffragettes and suffragists alike, Britain took its final steps towards suffrage until 1918, when the Representation of the People Act was passed. It gave the vote to women over 30 – with some qualifications concerning property ownership – resulting in about 8.5 million new voters.

Wearied of activism, Emmeline stepped back from the WSPU. In her final years, she moved several times and even considered running for Parliament as a Conservative candidate, but deteriorating health prevented her. Her death on 14 June 1928, aged 69, came a matter of weeks before the Equal Franchise Act, finally giving all women the same voting rights as men. Although she would not live to see the fulfilment of the ultimate aim for which she had striven for decades, the hope and determination she felt on that bright, warm day in Hyde Park had kept her going in the face of obstinate misogyny. Today, the WSPU colours that adorned the park can be seen wrapped around her grave. ☺

successful speaking tours of the USA, and the British government faced criticism, especially after the notorious 'Black Friday'. Following the failure of the Conciliation Bill on Friday, 18 November 1910, which would have given a number of wealthy women the vote, an infuriated Emmeline marched with 300 women to the Houses of Parliament. Stopped by the police, women of the deputation were beaten, kicked, thrown to the ground, groped and some had their faces grated against the iron railings of Parliament Square. Over six hours, hundreds were arrested, and the deaths of two women, including Emmeline's little sister Mary Jane Clarke, were attributed to the injuries received.

'Black Friday' signalled an escalation in militancy: window smashing intensified, arson attacks became regular, acid was used to write "Votes for Women" on golf greens, and works of art were vandalised, including an axe being taken to *The Rokeby Venus* by Velázquez. Women who vehemently disagreed with such militant measures left the WSPU, including Emmeline's daughters Sylvia and Adela. The rift in the Pankhurst family would never heal but

would die of starvation. Other women started doing the same, at great personal risk, leaving prison authorities with two choices: let the dangerous hunger strikes continue, or instigate forcible feeding.

This barbaric practice saw a prisoner bound or held down and a milk-and-brandy mixture forcefully funnelled into their gullet or, worse still, a plastic tube two-foot long was shoved through their nose. The violent, excruciating and dangerous procedure left prisoners traumatised. Emmeline described it as, "One of the most disgusting and brutal expedients ever resorted to by prison authorities." She escaped the ordeal by fending off prison guards with a jug, but she could hear the screams of others echo down the prison walls. When word reached the press, the government was heavily criticised and the suffragettes launched a damning propaganda campaign. Things were only exacerbated with the controversial 'Cat and Mouse Act' in 1913, which released frail prisoners, weakened from hunger striking, until they recovered their strength. They were then re-arrested to serve the rest of their sentence.


For a while, public opinion swung in favour of the suffragettes. Emmeline had enjoyed

SYLVIA PANKHURST, 1953

**"My mother had the priceless gift of believing the cause for which she was striving was the most vital of all causes. This strong conviction gave her great power to influence others."**







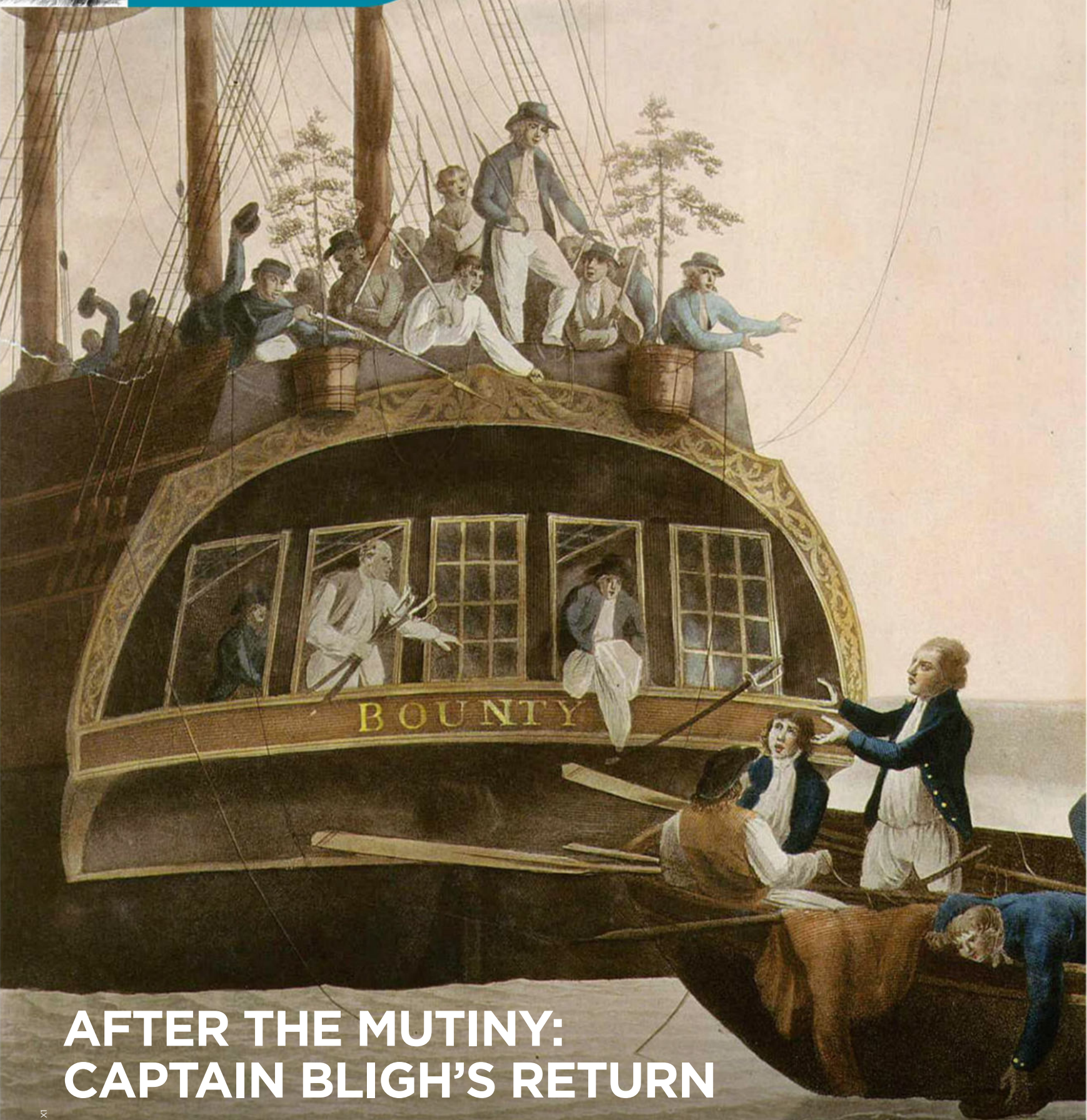
**“I do not want to commit suicide. I want to see the women of this country enfranchised, and I want to live until that is done.”**

Emmeline Pankhurst, *My Own Story* (1914)

**“ARRESTED AT THE GATES OF THE PALACE. TELL THE KING!”**

Emmeline is carried away by a policeman while trying to present a petition to King George V at Buckingham Palace, 21 May 1914





## AFTER THE MUTINY: CAPTAIN BLIGH'S RETURN

The mutiny on the *Bounty* is a much-fabled crime, but what Bligh achieved next is the truly legendary part of the tale, as **Pat Kinsella** reveals...



“As the launch was cut  
free from the *Bounty*,  
**Bligh stared his old  
friend in the eye**”



**CAST OFFS**

With barely enough room for them all, Captain Bligh and his loyal crew are cast adrift from the *Bounty* on a tiny rowing boat



**J**ust before the Sun rose on 28 April 1789, Captain William Bligh of the HMS *Bounty* was woken at cutlass point. The weapon was held by crewmember Fletcher Christian. Bligh was forcibly relieved of his command by a mob of mutineers, and bundled rudely onto a 7-metre-long boat.

Eighteen loyal crewmembers were crammed alongside Bligh in a vessel designed to carry a maximum of 15 over short distances. They were given four cutlasses, a quadrant and compass, 28 gallons of water, 150lbs of bread, 32lbs of salted pork, six quarts of rum and six bottles of wine, and cast adrift on the Pacific Ocean.

Two and a quarter centuries on, the mutiny on the *Bounty* is part of naval folklore and, thanks to Hollywood, Christian is regarded as a dashing rebel (played on screen by leading men such as Errol Flynn, Clark Gable, Marlon Brando and Mel Gibson) while Bligh is remembered as a spiteful tyrant.

The truth is more complicated, but it's what happened immediately after the mutiny that underpins Bligh's legacy in maritime history, if not in popular culture.

## COLOURS TO THE MAST

The mutiny was bloodless, but more members of the *Bounty's* 44-man crew actually sided with their Captain than with Christian. Several left on the *Bounty* had to be physically restrained from joining Bligh in his apparently doomed vessel, which was so heavily overloaded that seawater lapped over the gunnels and it looked set to sink at any moment.

Whether these men were truly loyal to their Captain, however, or afraid of the consequences of being associated with the mutiny, is debatable. The ship was on a peaceful mission – to collect breadfruit from Tahiti as a potential source of cheap food for slaves – but Britain's Royal Navy was on a permanent war-footing throughout the late 19th century. If the mutineers ever returned to England, they were assured a trip to the gallows for treason.

Despite his enduring reputation, Bligh was a comparatively moderate disciplinarian for his time, but he was notoriously short-fused and infamous for launching vicious verbal assaults on people (some historians have suggested he may have had Tourette's). A number of the *Bounty's* crewmembers passionately disliked their Captain – including some who ended up on the launch with him after the mutiny, such as the Sailing Master John Fryer, who Bligh had demoted during the voyage, installing Christian as Acting Lieutenant in his place.

Bligh's relationship with Christian, who had served under Bligh on several previous journeys, was complex. The two men were friends, but on the *Bounty*, Bligh constantly berated Christian, humiliating him in front of the crew and ultimately pushing him to breaking point.

As the launch was cut free from the *Bounty*, Bligh stared his old friend in the eye and

## THE MAIN PLAYERS



### WILLIAM BLIGH

Born 1754, in Plymouth. After the *Bounty* he had a distinguished naval career. Suffered another major mutiny while Governor of New South Wales, Australia.



### FLETCHER CHRISTIAN

Born 1764, in Cumberland. Post mutiny, he settled on Pitcairn Island. He married a chief's daughter, and had several children. He likely died there, but is also rumoured to have returned to England.

### JOHN NORTON

The only man to die on the small-boat journey, Norton was killed by the hostile inhabitants of Tofua while trying to untie the launch.

### JOHN FRYER

The Sailing Master, Fryer was demoted by Bligh, and replaced by Christian. Though he sided with his Captain, he conflicted with him during the small-boat trip.

### JOHN SAMUEL

The *Bounty's* Clerk. He was loyal to Bligh, and one of two men who accompanied him all the way back home.

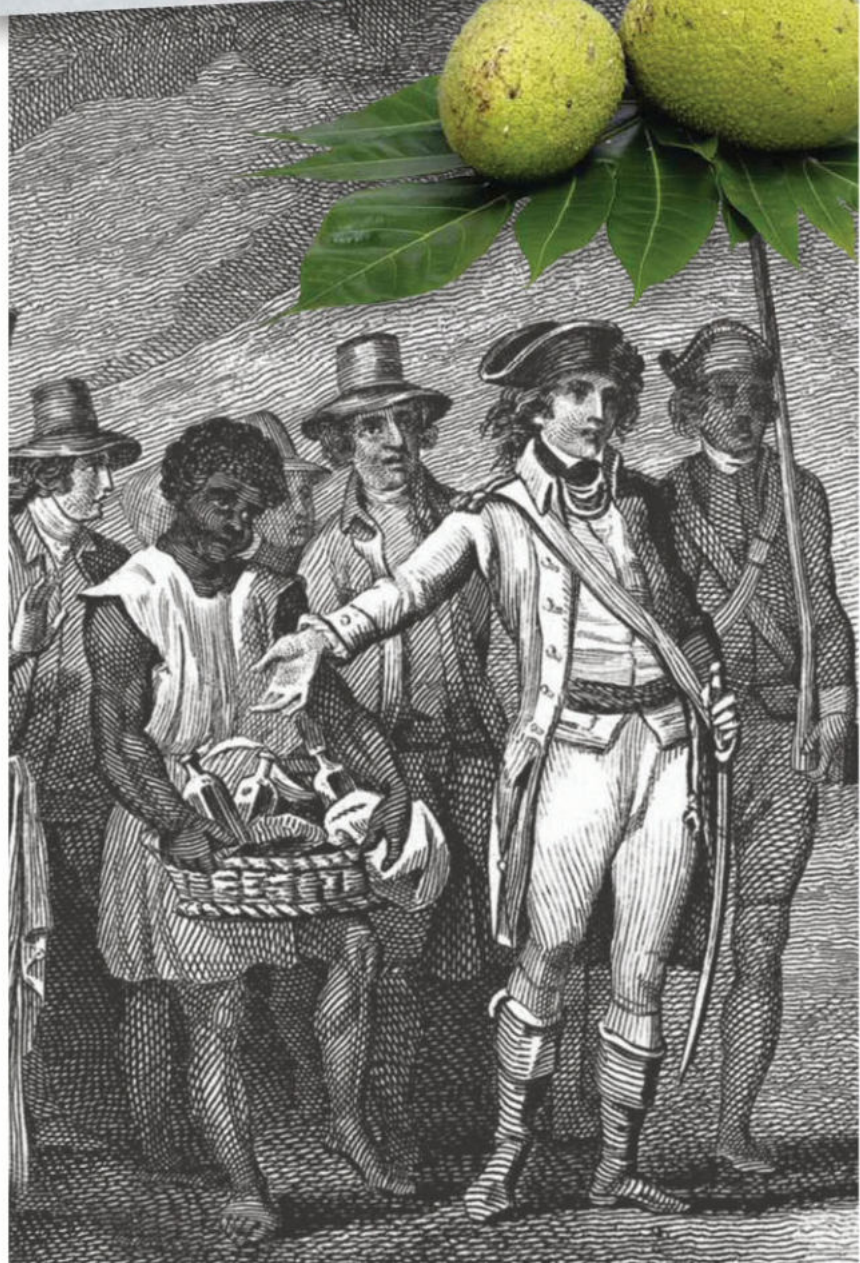
### WILLIAM PURCELL

The ship's Carpenter. He sided against the mutineers, but crossed swords with the Captain, and found himself placed in irons.

## FRUITFUL VOYAGE

**BELOW:** Before the treachery, Bligh collects breadfruit crops to ship to the colonies

**RIGHT: Mutiny most foul** – Bligh is seized in his quarters by the insurgents. He is not the only one who is expelled from the ship that night



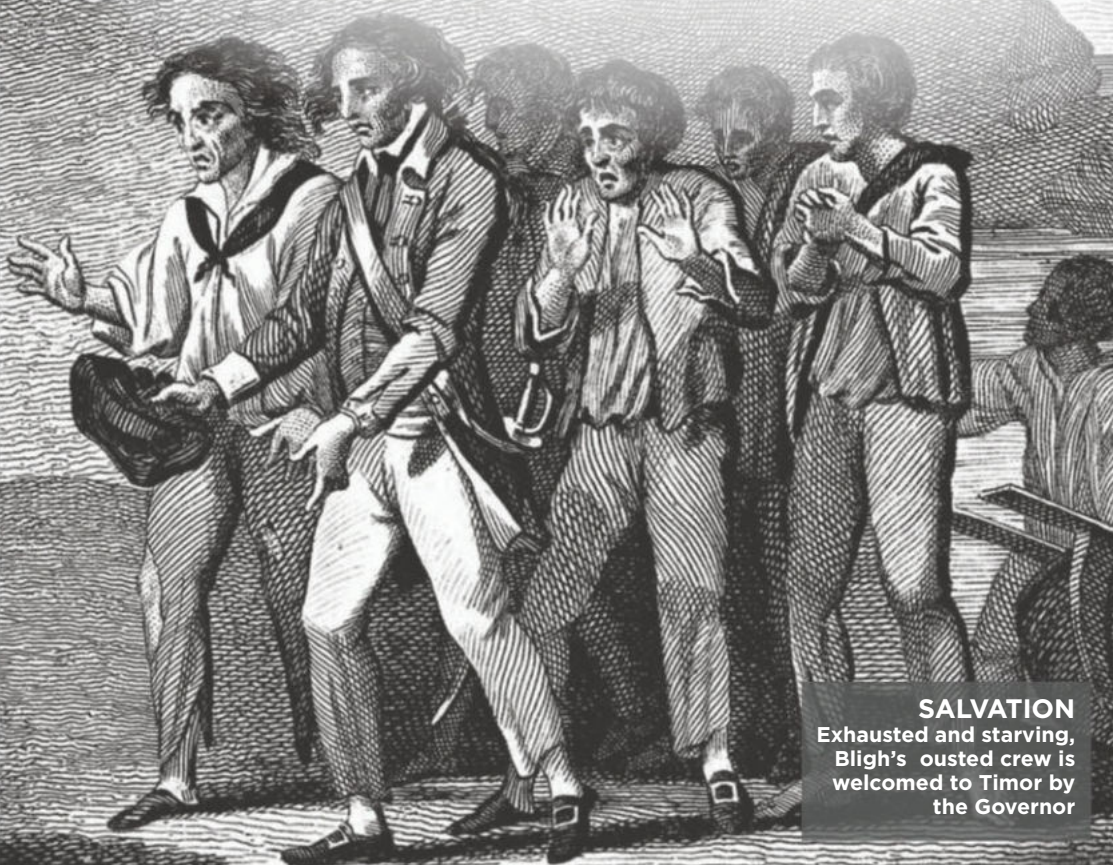




**MEAGRE POT**  
Bligh's hollowed-out  
coconut, inscribed  
in his own hand:  
"The cup I ate my  
miserable allowance  
out of"



## "The men lived on a few **ounces of bread a day**"



**SALVATION**  
Exhausted and starving,  
Bligh's ousted crew is  
welcomed to Timor by  
the Governor

reminded him: "You have dandled my children upon your knee..."

"I am in hell," was Christian's telling, emotional response.

Other mutineers were less conflicted. "Huzzah for Otaheite!" was the last shout from the renegade crew of the *Bounty*, as it made for the horizon. Otaheite was the contemporary name for Tahiti – the lovesick sailors were heading back to their native wives. While waiting for the breadfruit crop to reach a stage where it could be transported, Bligh's men had spent five months enjoying the island's laidback lifestyle and the company of its women. Returning to life on a boat was never going to be easy.

### **CLOSE TO THE WIND**

The abandonment of Bligh and almost half the crew on a dangerously overloaded small boat in the middle of the ocean could have been a death sentence, but the mutineers probably assumed they would make for nearby Tonga. If so, they gravely underestimated their erstwhile Captain, who had no intention of submitting so weakly to life as a castaway.

Bligh began his seafaring career as Ship's Boy and Captain's Servant on HMS *Monmouth*, aged seven. He served with distinction under Captain Cook in peacetime and Admiral Nelson at war, and was, by all accounts, a brilliant navigator. Even so, heading for Timor in Indonesia (the closest European settlement) by crossing over 3,500 nautical miles of ocean in a barely sea-worthy boat with no charts or marine chronometer was audacious in the extreme.

Their first stop was Tofua, a tiny island 30 nautical miles away, where they attempted to augment their meagre rations. The island's hostile inhabitants attacked them, however, and John Norton, Quartermaster on the *Bounty*, was killed. They were chased from the island



by several canoes, but managed to distract their pursuers by lobbing clothes overboard.

Still hopelessly under provisioned – but with one less mouth to feed – Bligh then went west towards the northern tip of Australia. En route, he led the first European passage through the islands of Fiji.

A meticulous cartographer, Bligh sketched the coastline of the Yasawa archipelago but, nervous after the Tofua attack and having previously heard rumour of cannibalism in Fiji, he opted against stopping.

Negotiating the big swell of the open South Pacific in a boat where the freeboard (amount of wriggle room) was no bigger than a man's hand, was a nerve-destroying nightmare of unimaginable proportions.

All hands had to bail constantly to keep the boat afloat and, to avoid capsizing, the Helmsman's concentration couldn't waver for a second. Big seas, storms and torrential rain assailed them. Constantly soaked and exposed to the wind, the men were perpetually freezing – but the fresh rainwater did keep them alive.

## ISLAND RESCUE

For a month, the men lived on a few ounces of bread a day and the occasional spoon of wine, but on 29 May they landed on – and named – Restoration Island, off Australia's east coast. Still 1,300 nautical miles from Timor, they fell upon the beach like men embracing salvation.

While island hopping north along the Great Barrier Reef, Bligh narrowly escaped a second mutiny when an altercation with Carpenter William Purcell erupted over food. It rapidly escalated until Bligh threatened Purcell with a cutlass. John Fryer and William Cole also became involved, but eventually the crew capitulated to Bligh's need to be obeyed. Fryer later said Bligh "was as tyrannical in his temper in the boat as in the ship."

With the boat barely afloat and morale sinking, Bligh successfully located Cape York. They sailed through the Endeavour Strait and out into the Arafura Sea in early June, and reached Coupang, a Dutch settlement on Timor, two weeks later. When they finally came ashore, 47 days after leaving Tofua, the crew were in a desperate condition, many unable to walk. David Nelson, the botanist, soon died from a fever. Bligh, desperate to reach Batavia and then Europe, bought a 10-metre schooner, HMS *Resource*, and the survivors set off on the 1,800-mile journey on 20 August.

In Surabaya, another altercation with his crew resulted in Bligh arresting Fryer and Purcell at bayonet point, and having them put in irons. However, on 1 October 1789, the unhappy ensemble finally arrived in Batavia. Almost immediately, Bligh departed for Europe accompanied by John Samuel and John Smith.

A court marshal cleared Bligh of blame for the loss of the *Bounty*, and the HMS *Pandora* was sent to hunt down the mutineers, many of whom had met grizzly ends. Of the survivors,

## THE JOURNEY IN NUMBERS

**6**  
Bottles of wine the castaways had when set adrift from the *Bounty*

**12**  
The number of men who made it home again from the 19 who were cast off

**32**  
Bligh's age when he became the *Bounty's* Commanding Lieutenant

**47**  
The number of days that the 18-man crew were afloat

**1,015**  
The number of breadfruit plants collected by the *Bounty's* crew

**3,618**  
Nautical miles that Bligh navigated from Tofua, Tonga, to Coupang, Indonesia

10 were brought back to England, where four were acquitted, three pardoned and three hanged – a conclusion that Bligh missed because he'd been dispatched back to Tahiti on a second breadfruit mission.

The mutiny on the *Bounty* and Bligh's subsequent achievement in navigating a tiny, crowded launch over 3,500 miles from Tofua to Coupang, cemented his name next to those of Captain James Cook and Admiral Horatio Nelson as the most famous naval men of their generation. A plaudit even Bligh might have considered as compensation for being posthumously painted as a big-screen villain. 📺

## GET HOOKED



Sail past Fiji's Yasawa Islands, and follow the course of Captain Bligh

### TRAVEL

Sail through Fiji's Yasawa Islands with Awesome Adventures ([awesomefiji.com](http://awesomefiji.com)), or visit Restoration Island. It has a population of one – an eccentric, welcoming Australian ([www.restoration-island.blogspot.fr](http://www.restoration-island.blogspot.fr)).

In the UK, head to St Tudy Inn, Cornwall, where Bligh is rumoured to have worked as a bouncer.

### FILM

There are several films of the story – the 1984 version, *The Bounty*, focuses on both men's struggles post mutiny.

### BOOKS

*In Bligh's Hand: Surviving the Mutiny on the Bounty* by Jennifer Gall is an excellent account of the epic journey.



## MAKING WAVES

Bligh was sent on the *Bounty* mission because he was one of the few naval officers with hands-on experience of that region of the South Pacific. When Bligh and his crew went to Tahiti, it was just the third time Europeans had visited the islands. Fiji was completely unexplored when Bligh sailed non-stop through the islands during his small-boat trip.

### 8 BATAVIA Indonesia

A major port (now Jakarta) in the Dutch East Indies, where Bligh secures passage back to England. Three loyal crewmembers die here: Thomas Hall, Peter Linkletter and William Elphinstone.

### 7 SURABAYA Indonesia

Scene of yet another confrontation between Bligh and his crew, which results in Fryer and Purcell being clapped in irons and thrown in the hold.

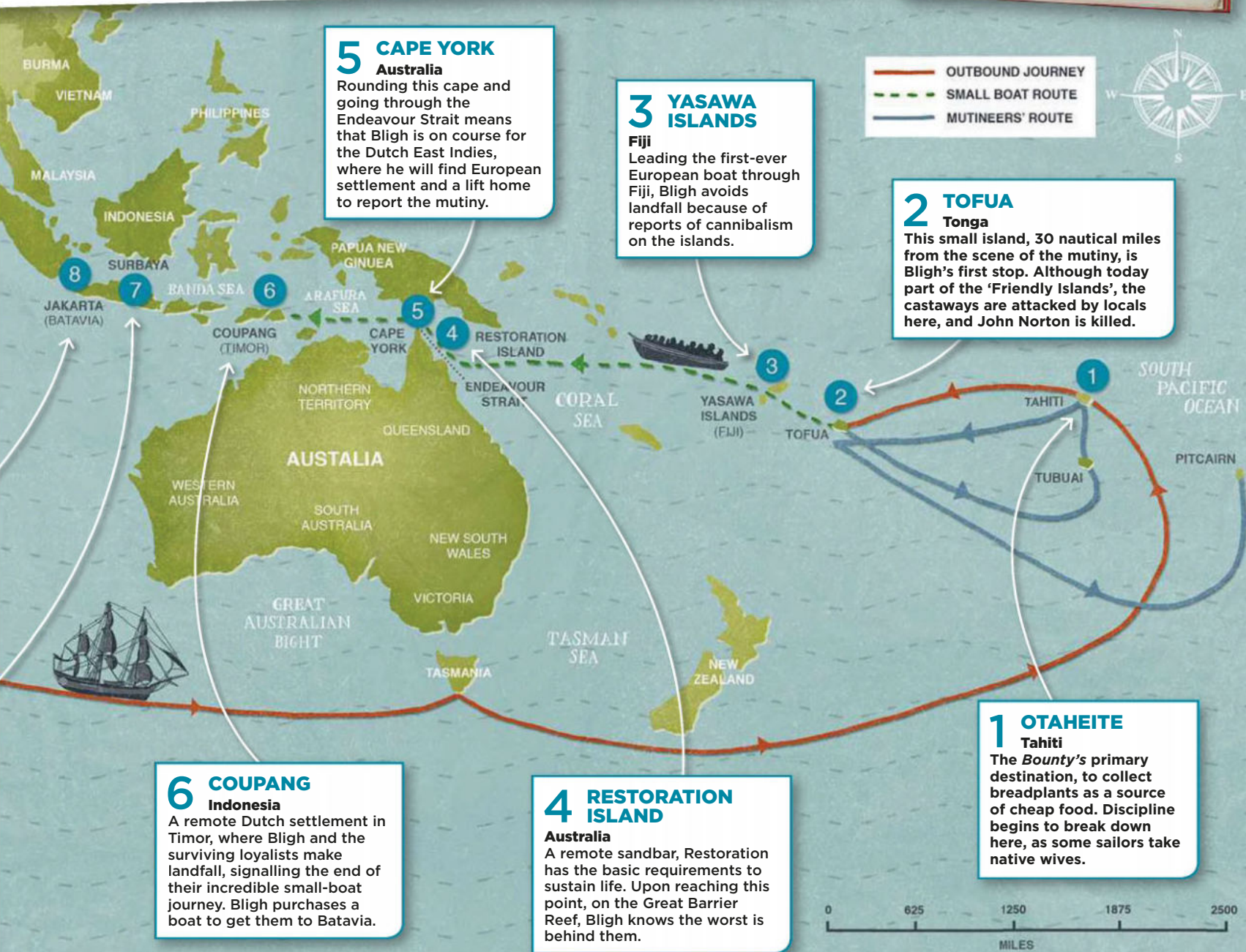
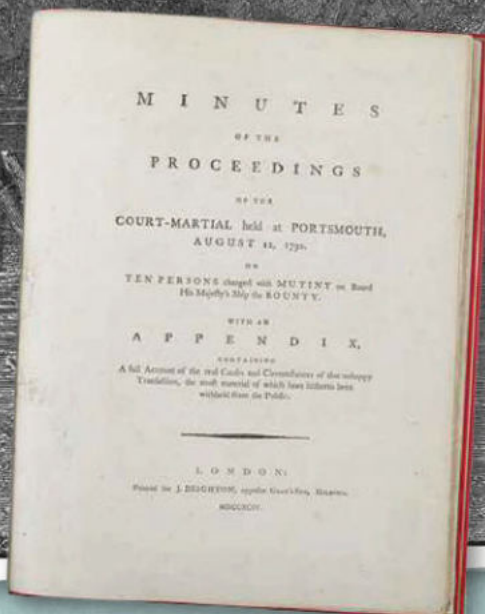
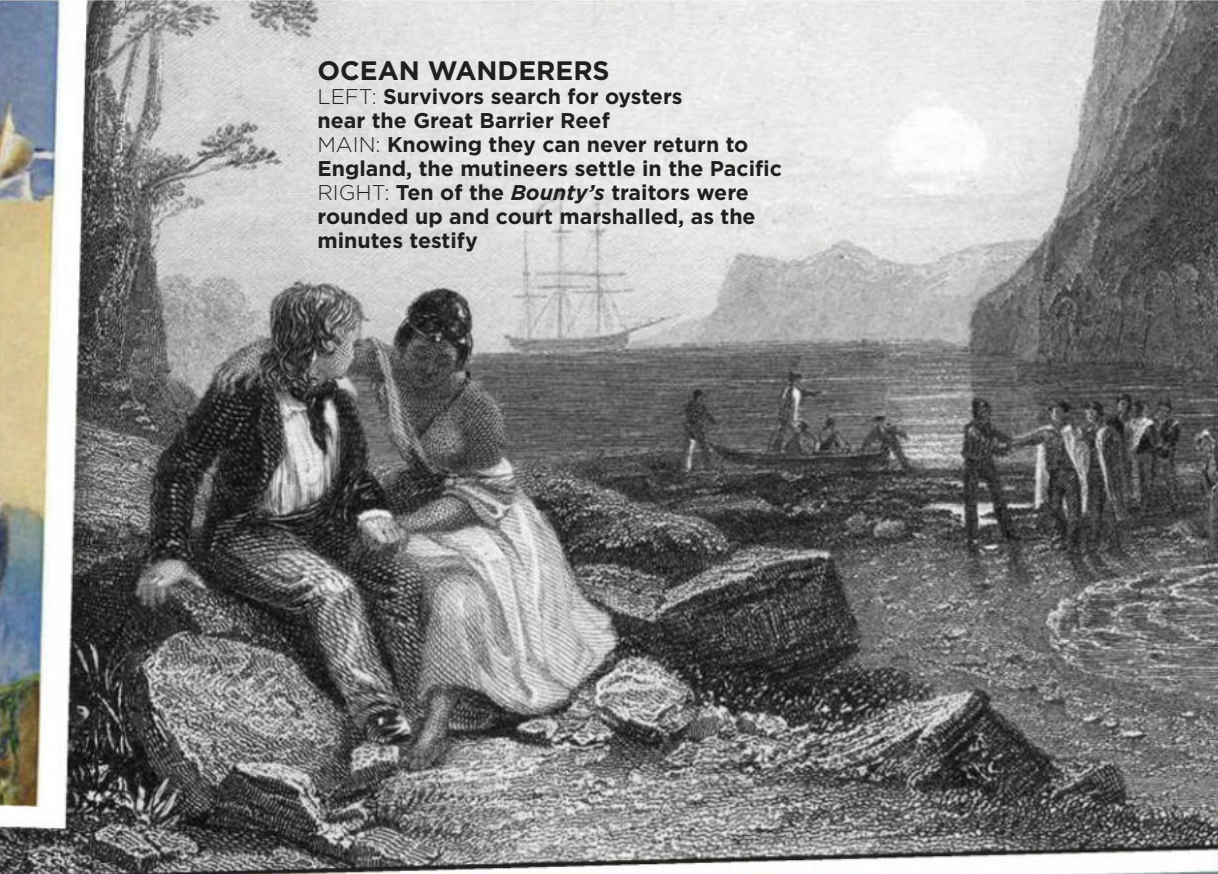


## OCEAN WANDERERS

LEFT: Survivors search for oysters near the Great Barrier Reef

MAIN: Knowing they can never return to England, the mutineers settle in the Pacific

RIGHT: Ten of the *Bounty's* traitors were rounded up and court marshalled, as the minutes testify





# All the President's Men

**Mark Glancy** delves into the true story of Watergate, when a bungled burglary and two young journalists brought down a President...



**"To leave office before my term is completed is abhorrent to every instinct in my body."**

MAIN: Nixon resigns after the revelations of Watergate, before he can be impeached for corruption

LEFT: Before he leaves office, Anti-Nixon protestors demonstrate outside the White House

President Nixon's press spokesman, Ron Ziegler, referred to it as a "third-rate burglary" when asked for an official response to a break-in at the Watergate complex, Washington DC. Ziegler's response was all too true. The five burglars who were caught breaking in to the Democratic Party national headquarters on 17 June 1972 were hardly mastermind criminals. They were spotted because a security guard noticed the tape they applied to the office door's lock, to prevent it from catching, and, when apprehended, one had the name of a White House official in his address book. It is now thought they were either attempting to steal information or plant monitoring equipment, but at the time it seemed highly unlikely that Nixon

## THE FACTS

Release date: 1976

Director:

Alan J Pakula

Cast: Robert Redford, Dustin Hoffman, Jason Robards, Hal Holbrook

**What do you think of *All the President's Men*? Is it a classic thriller, or is the story too complex? Get in touch and let us know:**

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or his campaign team had anything to do with the break-in. It took place five months before the presidential election and Nixon's re-election already seemed assured. The Republican President's approval ratings were strong and his likely Democratic opponent, Senator George McGovern, was considered too liberal even for many Democrats. So why would Nixon or his re-election team take such a wild and unnecessary risk?

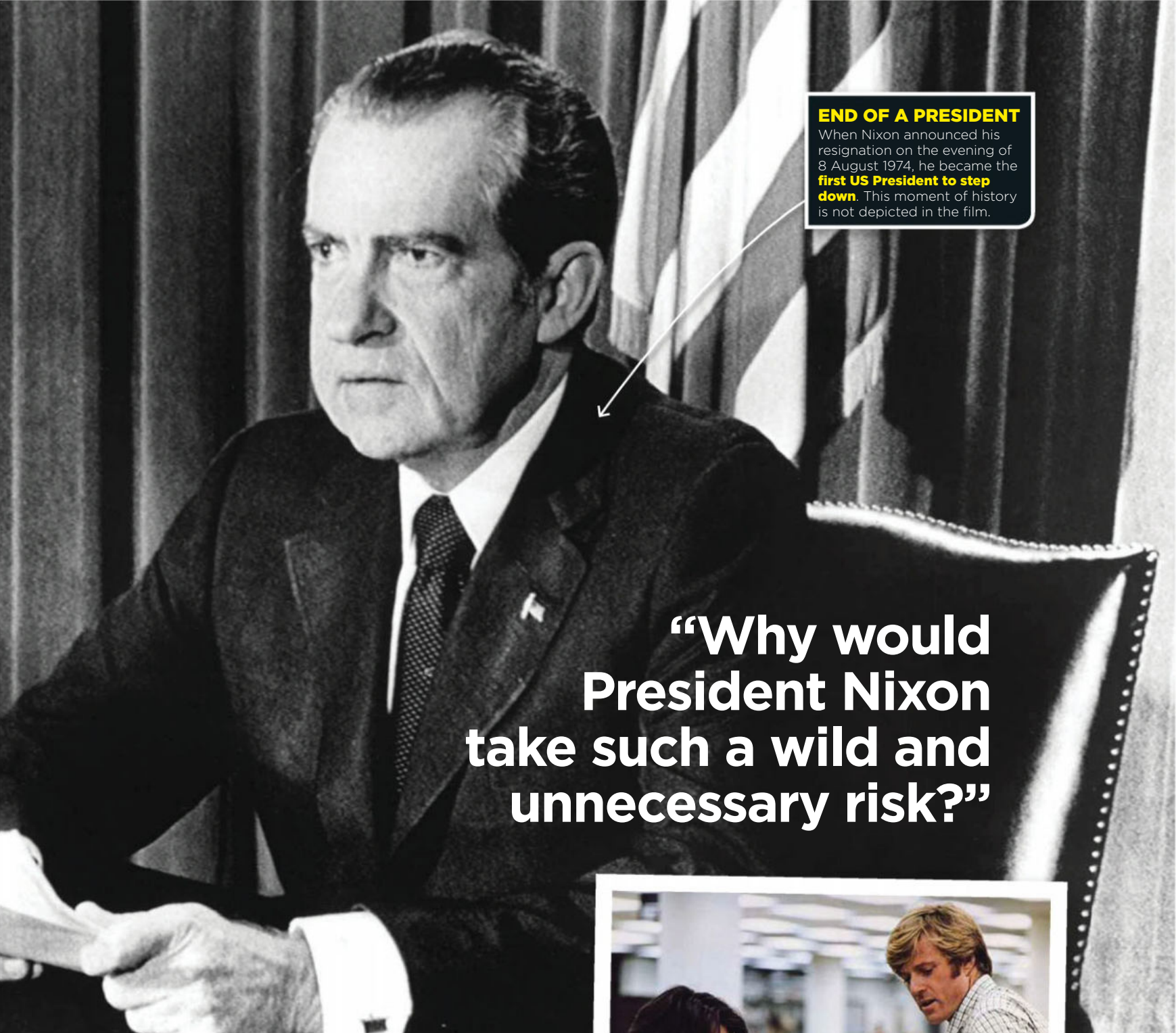
## UNLIKELY PARTNERS

The answer emerged slowly – so slowly, in fact, that on voting day, less than half of the public were aware of the Watergate break-in. Nixon won a landslide victory. But the two *Washington Post* reporters at the centre of *All the President's Men*, Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward, refused to accept the White House's

denials and evasions at face value, and they kept the story alive.

Bernstein and Woodward seemed a disparate duo. Bernstein was a college drop-out who had worked on newspapers since he was 16. Woodward was a Yale graduate and a veteran of the Navy Officer Corps, but he had little experience as a reporter when he was hired by the *Post* in 1971. Both men were a year or two shy of their 30th birthdays and neither was a political journalist. Their involvement with the Watergate case began because they were working the 'city desk', covering minor local news stories, when the burglary was reported. Through dogged investigation they ultimately linked the burglars to the Committee to Re-Elect the President





#### END OF A PRESIDENT

When Nixon announced his resignation on the evening of 8 August 1974, he became the **first US President to step down**. This moment of history is not depicted in the film.

**“Why would President Nixon take such a wild and unnecessary risk?”**



**“Woodward. Bernstein. You’re both on the story.”**

LEFT: Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward, seen here in the offices of the Washington Post, win a Pulitzer Prize for their reporting of the Watergate scandal  
ABOVE: Hoffman and Redford star as the budding journalists during their investigation



#### POETIC LICENSE

The film suggests that Woodward and Bernstein were responsible for single-handedly **bringing down Nixon**, but their work was most important in the early stages of the scandal.



### SECRET SOURCE

It is an iconic moment of the film, but 'Deep Throat' did not say **"follow the money"**. That memorable line was invented by screenwriter William Goldman.



**"I'll keep you in the right direction if I can, but that's all. Just... follow the money."**

LEFT: The identity of the clandestine source was a secret until 2005, when Mark Felt, former associate director of the FBI, admitted he was 'Deep Throat' MAIN: Robert Redford's Bob Woodward meets 'Deep Throat', in a parking garage – throughout the film, the audience never sees his face properly



background' on the story and not as a primary or named source. Hence, his identity was never revealed, and he was known only as 'Deep Throat' even to the *Post* editors. Woodward met him alone – late at night and in remote, deserted car parks – and was urged not to limit the investigation to Watergate, but to reach higher.

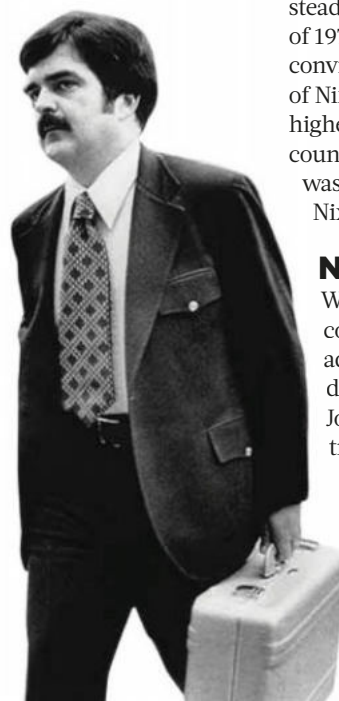
Ultimately, it was revealed that the Nixon administration was thoroughly and utterly corrupt. The administration habitually employed espionage, sabotage and a host of 'dirty tricks' – not just in the election campaign of 1972 but routinely and in pursuit of any political advantage. Watergate was just one event in a long line of illegal activities, but the steadily mounting investigation of the burglary triggered a White

House cover-up, which slowly and steadily unravelled over the course of 1973 and 1974. Dozens of trials and convictions ensued, involving many of Nixon's closest advisors. Even the highest law-enforcement official in the country, Attorney General John Mitchell, was involved while serving as head of Nixon's re-election campaign.

### NIXON'S DOWNFALL

Woodward and Bernstein alone could not take credit for the administration's disgrace and downfall. US District Court Judge John Sirica, who presided over the trial of the burglars, pursued the

**RELEASE THE TAPES**  
Tapes of Nixon's cover-up are carried into court



and to White House officials G Gordon Liddy and E Howard Hunt. Convicted of burglary and conspiracy in January 1973, Liddy and Hunt were the first of the President's men to fall.

Yet one break-in and two corrupt officials were only the tip of the iceberg. Prior to Watergate, even Woodward and Bernstein couldn't have imagined the full extent of the Nixon administration's involvement in illegal activities. They were encouraged to think the worst by an informant – a high-ranking government official who was a source of Woodward's. The whistleblower insisted that he could only serve as 'deep



### ESCAPING JUSTICE?

To many, Nixon got off lightly by resigning, and they wanted him to be indicted. Nixon's successor, Gerald Ford, offered him a "**full, free and absolute pardon**," on 8 September 1974.



### "I must put the interest of America first..."

Nixon's Presidency was hemorrhaging support, but he vowed to stay in office, famously saying, "I am not a crook." When impeachment hearings were opened, however, he decided to jump before he was pushed

## Ones to watch: Watergate scandal

### **Nixon**

(Oliver Stone, 1995)

Anthony Hopkins stars as Nixon in this thorough account of the man's life and presidency.

### **Dick**

(Andrew Fleming, 1999)

In a most unlikely comedy, Kirsten Dunst and Michelle Williams are the teenage girls who uncover and expose the Watergate scandal.

### **Frost/Nixon**

(Ron Howard, 2008). An entrancing account of



**Frank Langella stars as Nixon opposite Michael Sheen's David Frost**

David Frost's interview in 1977, in which Frost pushed for an admission of guilt from former President Nixon.

case aggressively. Senator Sam Ervin headed congressional hearings broadcast live on national television every day. When it was revealed that Nixon had installed a voice-activated taping system in the Oval Office (and other rooms), which automatically recorded all of his conversations, Sirica issued a subpoena ordering the President to release the tapes relevant to the Watergate case. Nixon's reluctance to heed this and further subpoenas led the US House of Representatives to commence impeachment proceedings against Nixon. On 8 August 1974, the President resigned and the scandal came to a murky end.

By the time of Nixon's resignation, Woodward and Bernstein had already published their best-selling account of how the scandal unfolded. The actor

Robert Redford had advised them to write the book as a memoir and bought the rights for a film. In his hands, the film focussed squarely on the detection of the crimes rather than the crimes themselves. With Redford playing Woodward, and Dustin Hoffman co-starring as Bernstein, the Watergate saga became a story about two ambitious young reporters rather than corrupt, elderly officials. In 1976, when Americans were weary of Watergate and looking forward to the country's bicentennial celebrations, the reoriented story suited the public mood. *All the President's Men* was a box-office hit, and today it is remembered as a gripping political classic. On screen, this true story of the country's worst political scandal was transformed into an affirmation of the all-American values of hard work, truth and justice. 🗳️



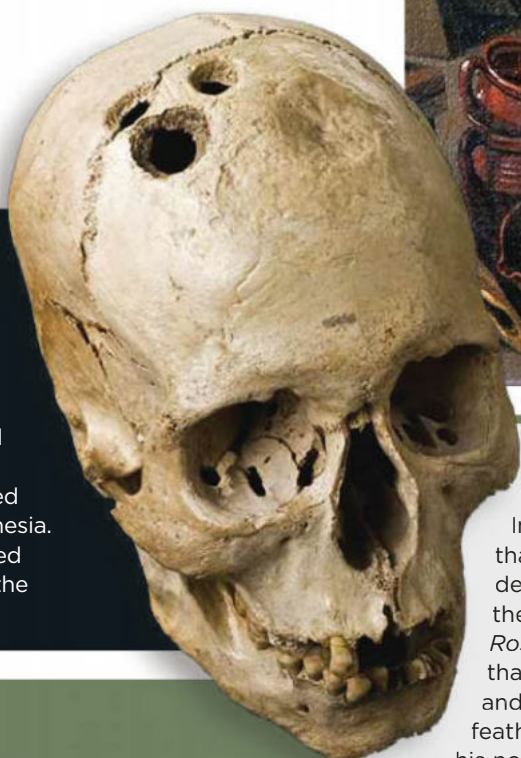
# 10 obsolete medical 'cures'

Doctors may know best nowadays, but that definitely hasn't always been the case...



## TREPANATION

As far back as Neolithic times, humans have been drilling holes into their skulls to alleviate seizures, migraines and madness – or, perhaps in the early days, to unleash the evil spirits trapped within. For thousands of years, this bone-shattering practice was performed with rudimentary tools, and no anaesthesia. Technically, trepanation is still performed today – surgeons who need to access the brain must crack through the cranium.



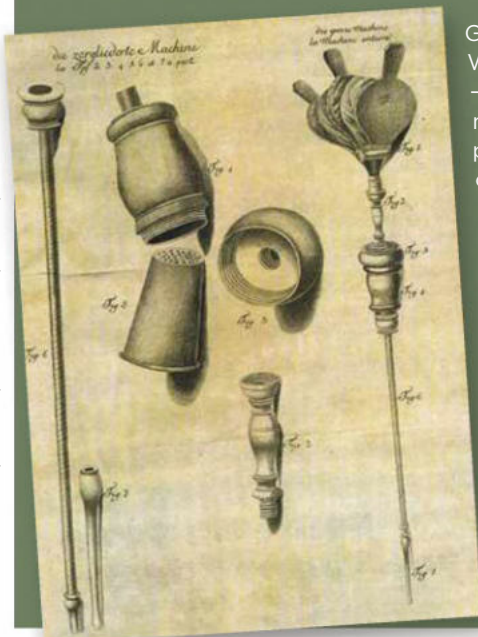
## TICKLE ME HAPPY

In the 14th century, it was commonly believed that you could tickle a person out of depression. The medical manual of the day, John of Gaddesden's *Rosa Medicinae*, recommended that you "Rub their palms and soles" and "Put a feather, or a straw, in his nose, to compel him to sneeze". It's enough to drive you mad...



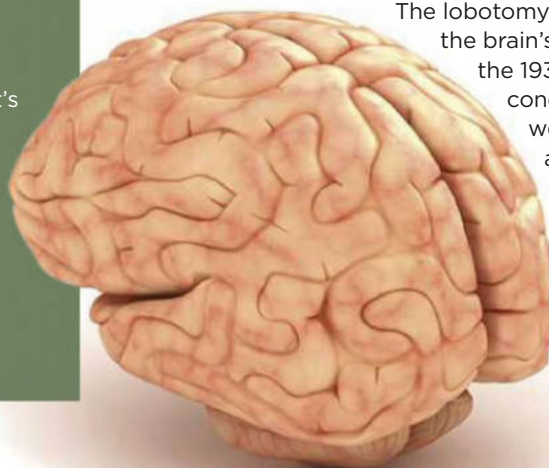
## SMOKE ENEMAS

Got a cold or cholera? Well, what you need – or rather, what you may well have been prescribed in the 18th century – is a tobacco-smoke enema. An idea taken from Native American healers, the act of blowing smoke up a patient's behind became a fashionable practice. At the height of its popularity, it was used as 'first aid' to try and revive drowning victims.



## LOBOTOMIES

The lobotomy – the act of disconnecting the brain's frontal lobes – evolved in the 1930s to treat mental-health conditions. 'Ice-pick' lobotomies were especially brutal, with an ice-pick-like tool inserted through the eye socket and wiggled about. It often left its patients in a zombie-like state, so its use declined in the fifties. Unnervingly, a much more precise version is, very occasionally, still used today.





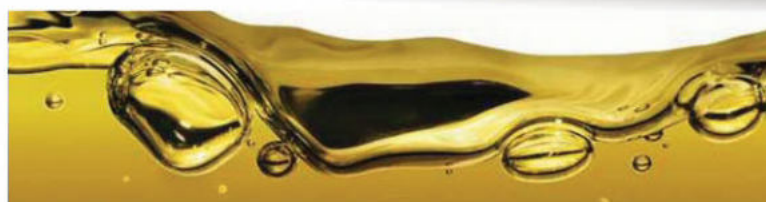


## BLOODLETTING

For thousands of years, physicians followed the advice and theories of Ancient Greek scientist, Galen. One of his favourite ideas was that of balance in the blood. Too much of it could make you sick, apparently. So doctors obediently drained patients suffering from all sorts of ailments of their 'excess' red stuff. Unfortunately for so many, Galen's theories from c200 AD weren't disproved until 1543.

## A WHIPPING FRENZY

The Black Death outbreak of 1347-1350 led to all sorts of desperate 'cures'. As well as fumigating houses with herbs and sitting in sewers, people whipped themselves. 'Flagellants' believed the plague was a form of retribution from God, and hoped that whipping would act as an alternative punishment from their Lord's wrath.



## BOILING OIL

If you were unfortunate enough to get shot in the 16th century, the course of treatment may well have included having boiling oil poured over the afflicted area. The oil was thought to drive out the poisons that were believed to dwell in gunpowder. Searingly painful, the treatment caused a great deal of further problems.

## MERCURY CURE ALL

In Tudor times, mercury was thought to be a wonder treatment. This silvery liquid must have had magical - or at least medical - properties, or so the physicians of the age believed. It was administered for all sorts of complaints, from sexually transmitted diseases to indigestion, and was even thought to deliver immortality. But mercury is incredibly toxic and once a patient had it in their system, they would be lucky to escape with a little tooth loss or a few ulcerations. In extreme cases it caused madness and death.



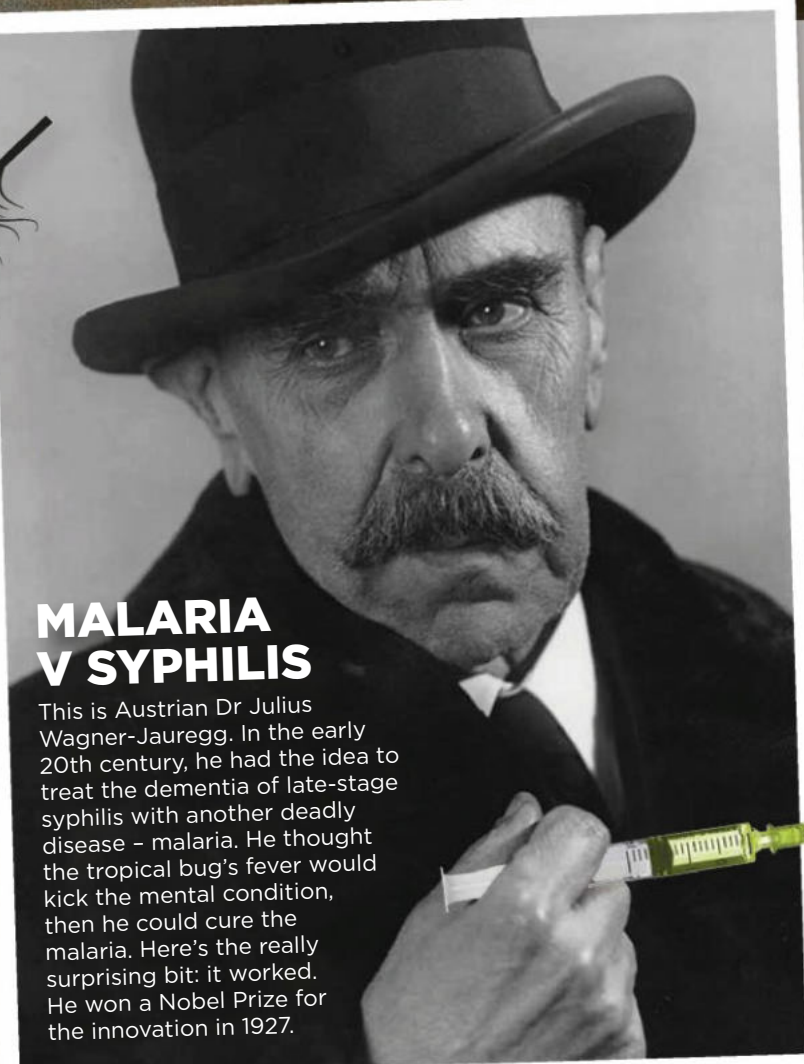
## ANIMAL TRANSFUSION

Some of the first-ever blood transfusions used the sanguine fluid of animals. In 1667, French doc Jean-Baptiste Denys pumped a lamb's blood, which he believed to be "Impure of passion or vice", into a feverish man's veins. He survived, as did the next patient, but a third did not. After another few deaths, all blood transfusions were abandoned for nearly a century.



## MALARIA V SYPHILIS

This is Austrian Dr Julius Wagner-Jauregg. In the early 20th century, he had the idea to treat the dementia of late-stage syphilis with another deadly disease - malaria. He thought the tropical bug's fever would kick the mental condition, then he could cure the malaria. Here's the really surprising bit: it worked. He won a Nobel Prize for the innovation in 1927.



### JOIN THE DEBATE

**Which other medical practices ought we be glad to be rid of?**



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# Gettysburg: the bloodiest battle on American soil

Julian Humphrys looks at the **Battle of Gettysburg**, one of the most crucial clashes in the American Civil War, when the fate of a nation hung in the balance...

**E**arly on the morning of Wednesday, 1 July 1863, Lieutenant Marcellus Jones of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, who was commanding his regiment's sentry post near the Pennsylvania town of Gettysburg, saw something come into view. It was part of the advance guard of the Confederate army. Borrowing a carbine from one of his troopers, the lieutenant took aim at an officer on a grey horse and fired. Perhaps it was the first shot of over a million fired in the battle. The fighting escalated as more troops from both sides reached the scene. By the afternoon, some 50,000 men were engaged in a deadly struggle. The Confederates enjoyed a rare and temporary advantage of numbers and the Union troops were driven back through Gettysburg to two hills south of the town - Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill.

The second day of battle saw the Union army, now heavily

reinforced, defending a fish-hook-shaped range of hills and ridges south of Gettysburg with the slightly smaller Confederate army drawn up around them. That afternoon, Lee ordered a heavy assault on the Union left flank, leading to major fighting around Little Round Top and boulder-strewn Devil's Den. Despite being ordered to hold the south end of Cemetery Ridge with his 3rd Corps, Union General Sickles took it

## KEY FACTS

**Date:** 1-3 July 1863

**Location:** Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

**Terrain:** A series of hills and ridges south of the town of Gettysburg

**Forces:** Union Major-General George Meade's Army of the Potomac, c94,000 men

Confederate General Robert E Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, c72,000 men

**Outcome:** Union victory

27,000

The number of rifles picked up from the battle site when the conflict was over.





### GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Four months after the clash, **President Lincoln** visited the site for the consecration of the soldiers' cemetery. He gave an address that went down as one of the **most famous speeches ever**. In it, he declared that a "Government of the people, by the people, for the people" had been defended.

### OCCASION OF HONOUR

Fifty years on from the battle, in July 1913, more than 50,000 of the **Union and Confederate** soldiers who fought returned to Gettysburg. They **camped out** at the National Military Park to commemorate the anniversary.

### THE HUMAN COST

Bitter fighting over the course of the three-day conflict at Gettysburg took the lives of **3,155 Union soldiers** and **3,903 Confederates**.

### PICKETT'S CHARGE

The gallant-yet-hopeless attack that brought the battle at Gettysburg to an end



upon himself to occupy a slightly higher piece of ground about a mile to the west – the Peach Orchard. It was a dangerously exposed position and Sickles's Corps paid the price. Attacked on three sides it was virtually destroyed as a fighting force. Nevertheless, the Union line held. Late in the day the Confederates launched an attack on the Union right flank at Culp's Hill. However Union troops had fortified the hill, which was a key point in their position, by building breastworks from felled trees, rocks and earth and once again the line held.

## THE SOUTH STUMBLES

On the third day, as fighting resumed on Culp's Hill, and cavalry actions were fought to the east and south of the battlefield, Lee ordered a major infantry attack against the centre of Meade's line at Cemetery Ridge. Confederate General Longstreet tried to dissuade him, pointing out that the advancing troops would have to cross nearly a mile of open ground under concentrated artillery and rifle fire. But Lee was unmoved. "The enemy is there, General Longstreet, and I am going to strike him," he said.

At around 2pm, 12,000 Confederate men formed up and began the advance. The attack has gone down in history as 'Pickett's Charge', although the troops covered the first part of the advance at a steady pace and General George Pickett commanded just one of the three divisions that took part. It soon became clear that Longstreet's fears were well founded. Blasted by artillery fire and then raked by volleys of musketry, the Confederates never stood a chance. Half were killed or wounded and those that did reach the Union lines were too few in number to break through.

Lee had little option but to abandon the battle and lead his army in a retreat back to Virginia. In three days of bloody fighting as many as 50,000 men had been killed, wounded, captured or declared missing. ☉

## HOW IT ALL BEGAN...

The American Civil War was fought between the United States of America (also called the Union or the North and led by President Abraham Lincoln) and the Confederate States of America – 11 southern states that had left the United States in 1860-61 and formed an independent country, in part to protect the institution of slavery. Jefferson Davis, a former US Secretary of War, was appointed its President.

The United States argued that the Confederates did not have the right to leave the Union. This led to a war that lasted four years, costing at least 620,000 lives, before the Confederacy was finally defeated and slavery was completely abolished.

### FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

A Union soldier invites a slave to join his army. Abolition was a key issue in the American Civil War



## THE SOLDIERS

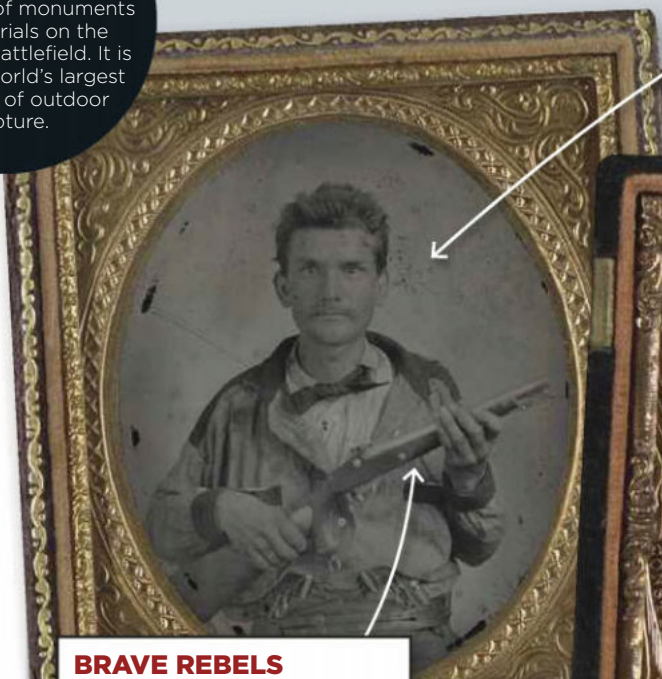
Strongly held beliefs divided the people of America, as did numbers, supplies and finance

With a population of 21 million to the Confederate South's 9 million, twice as many horses, three times the financial reserves and with much greater industrial resources to draw on, the Union held considerable advantages over its opponents. Its soldiers were generally well-equipped, reasonably well-fed and clothed in standard-issue uniforms. By contrast, the soldiers of the Confederacy were often ill-equipped and hungry. Short of essentials like ammunition, uniforms, shoes and food, they often had to rely upon capturing much-needed equipment and supplies from their enemies. On occasion, they even had to march barefoot.

# 1,400

The number of monuments and memorials on the Gettysburg battlefield. It is one of the world's largest collections of outdoor sculpture.

## THE CONFEDERATES



### BRAVE REBELS

The majority of southern soldiers volunteered to fight and they did so for many reasons. But a universal concern did underpin the South's actions – to protect the Confederacy and its slave-based society.

### RAGGED CONFEDERACY

While the Union's soldiers were well kitted out in mass-produced uniforms, the troops of the Confederacy were not always so lucky.

## THE UNION



### DEMOCRACY DEFENDERS

Young men (and women) of the North leapt to join the fight to defend the Union and abolish slavery. Their cause was one of political vision – that democracy was the future.



### AGAINST THE ODDS

In the last major battle before Gettysburg, held in the woodland of Chancellorsville, General Lee pitted his **60,000 Confederate soldiers** against the **Union's 130,000**. Despite vastly inferior numbers, the South came out on top. The clash became known as 'Lee's greatest victory.' But the tides would soon turn.

**CONFEDERATE VICTORY**  
Trees shattered by artillery fire in the forest of Chancellorsville, Virginia, where Southern forces dealt one of many blows to the Union

## THE BUILD UP TO GETTYSBURG

The first two years of the war saw a succession of Union generals suffer defeat at the hands of their southern counterparts...

After war broke out in April 1861, the Union armies enjoyed some success in the western theatre of operations, but in the east it was a different story. Despite their advantages in numbers and equipment, Union forces frequently found themselves outfought and outgeneralled by their Confederate foes.

A number of attempts to march on the Confederate capital, Richmond, all ended in bloody failure. In July 1861 General Irvin McDowell was defeated at Bull Run. The following spring, General George McClellan got to within

six miles of Richmond before being driven back by Robert E Lee. That summer, General John Pope was beaten at the Second Battle of Bull Run and, although they stopped a Confederate invasion of Maryland at Antietam in September, Union forces again felt defeat in December at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

In May 1863, despite being outnumbered two-to-one, Lee won another victory in war-ravaged Virginia, this time over General Joseph Hooker at Chancellorsville. Southern rejoicing was, however, tempered by the news that General Thomas 'Stonewall' Jackson, one of their

finest commanders, had been fatally injured by friendly fire in the battle.

In the summer of 1863, hoping to collect fresh supplies and win a victory on Union soil that would weaken the North's will, Lee invaded Union-held Pennsylvania. General Hooker moved his army to cover the invasion but was replaced by General George Meade at the end of June. Learning that Meade was in Pennsylvania, Lee ordered his army to concentrate around the town of Gettysburg. Meanwhile Meade was heading in the same direction...

## THE MAIN PLAYERS

### CONFEDERATE

#### GENERAL ROBERT E LEE

The most admired commander on either side. He was offered command of the Union Army, but chose the Confederacy out of loyalty to his home state, Virginia.



#### GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET

Commanded the Confederate 1st Corps. Born in South Carolina, raised in Georgia, he served with distinction in the Mexican War of 1846-8.



#### GENERAL AMBROSE POWELL HILL

Commanded the Confederate 3rd Corps. Born in Virginia, his career was blighted by ill-health after contracting gonorrhoea as a cadet.

### UNION

#### GENERAL GEORGE MEADE

Nicknamed 'Old Snapping Turtle' due to his short temper, Meade had been in command for just three days when the battle began at Gettysburg.



#### GENERAL JOHN REYNOLDS

He turned down the offer to command the Union Army. Reynolds was the highest-ranking soldier to die at Gettysburg.

#### GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK

An inspiring leader who was heavily involved in all three days' fighting, but was seriously wounded near the end.



## WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT

In many ways, the American Civil War can be described as the first modern conflict – industrial production, telegraphy, railways and the mobilisation of mass citizen armies all had an impact on the conduct of the conflict. Things were changing on the

battlefield as well. It began with tactics that would not have looked out of place in the Napoleonic Wars. But weapon developments led to trench warfare of a sort that would become all too familiar on the Western Front in World War I.

### MINIÉ BALLS

This bullet is easy to load because it is smaller than the bore of the gun it goes into. When fired, its hollow end expands, gripping the inside of the gun barrel. This causes the bullet to spin and fly more accurately.



### LIGHT CAVALRY MODEL 1860 SABRE

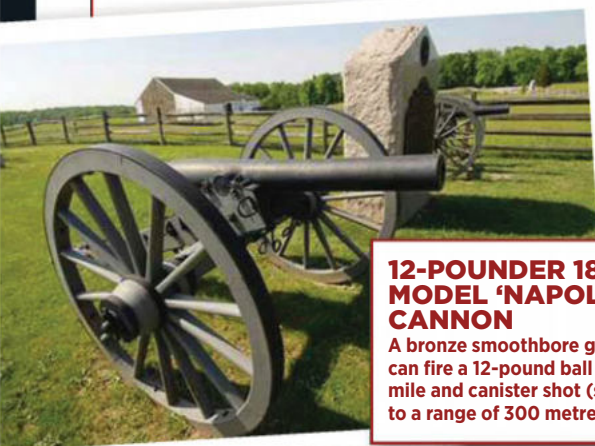
Carried by cavalry, this has a single-edged blade with a sharpened section on the back so it can be used for thrusting and cutting.

### CANISTER SHOT

A tin can packed with metal balls. When fired from a cannon it bursts and the balls spread out like a giant shotgun.

### 12-POUNDER 1857 MODEL 'NAPOLEON' CANNON

A bronze smoothbore gun that can fire a 12-pound ball up to a mile and canister shot (see right) to a range of 300 metres.



### BATTLE FLAG

Flags or colours embody the spirit of a unit. Soldiers die in great numbers trying to protect their own or capture an enemy's.



### MODEL 1861 SPRINGFIELD RIFLE MUSKET

The most common Union infantry weapon, it took its name from the US arsenal in Springfield, Massachusetts, where it was first made.

### MODEL 1851 COLT NAVY REVOLVER

A hand-held weapon with a six-round cylinder used by officers on both sides, including General Lee. Despite its name, it is used by civilians and soldiers.



## MAJOR-GENERAL DANIEL SICKLES

A pre-war politician who was found not guilty of murdering his wife's lover (the son of Francis Scott Key, writer of *The Star-Spangled Banner*) by pleading temporary insanity, Daniel Sickles was one of the conflict's most colourful and controversial generals. When war broke out he raised a number of New York infantry regiments to fight for the Union and was made a general. Despite his lack of military experience he performed competently enough at first. However, he came badly unstuck at Gettysburg, where his Corps suffered heavy casualties, partly through his own incompetence, and he himself lost a leg. Nevertheless, Sickles left the battlefield in some style, smoking a cigar and grinning. He later donated the bone of his amputated leg to the Army Medical Museum and frequently went to visit it. Sickles later played a major role in the establishment of the Gettysburg National Military Park.



**SICKLES IN COMMAND**  
General Sickles, centre, revisits the spot where he lost his leg in battle



# THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

For many historians, the three days of fighting at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, from 1-3 July 1863, became the turning point of the American Civil War, with the Union finishing victorious.



**UNION INFANTRY**

**HIGH GROUND**  
The Union army occupies a succession of hills and ridges south of the town.

**UNION BATTLE FLAG**

**PARROT CANNON**  
The most modern of the time. They are produced in a variety of calibres.

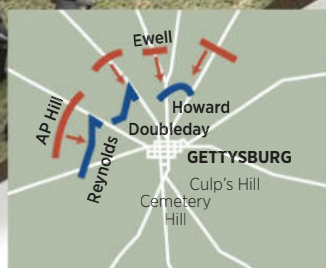
**MUZZLE-LOADING RIFLES**  
These rifles cannot be loaded while soldiers are lying down.

## UNDER FIRE

The battle is a succession of vastly violent clashes, which leave some 50,000 casualties in just 72 hours

**CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG**

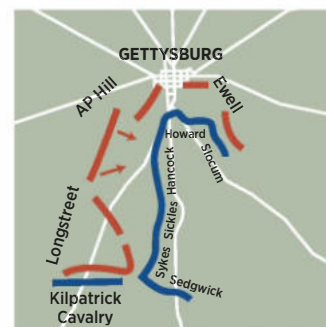
**CONFEDERATE INFANTRY**  
These troops suffer heavy losses as they advance across open ground.



**1 JULY** Outnumbered Union troops to the west of Gettysburg are driven back through the town. They regroup on Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill.



**2 JULY** Confederate attacks upon the Union left wing are held, but General Sickles's Union troops occupy an exposed position and are severely mauled. Confederate attacks on Culp's Hill are also unsuccessful.



**3 JULY** The Confederates resume attacks on Culp's Hill. A major cavalry action is fought to the south and east. A last attack on the Union Centre is driven back with heavy losses and the Confederates retreat.

**UNIONIST**  
**CONFEDERATES**

## WHAT HAPPENED NEXT

Gettysburg left the Confederate Army severely bruised and battered. Even so, the knockout blow would not come for nearly two years

Lee's army had survived Gettysburg, but the casualties suffered meant that it could not mount a major offensive again. The day after Gettysburg, the Confederacy received more bad news, Union General Ulysses Grant had captured Vicksburg, giving the North control of the Mississippi River, and effectively splitting the Confederacy in two. Grant was later given command of the main Union army.

His strategy was to use the North's massive advantage in

men and materiel to fight a ruthless war of attrition. By the summer of 1864 he was threatening the Confederate capital, Richmond. However Grant's attempts to advance on Richmond were bloodily repulsed in June at Cold Harbor and then at Petersburg. The two sides entrenched themselves at Petersburg for the next nine months, with the Union army unable to break through and the Confederates unable to retreat without sacrificing Richmond.

Meanwhile a second Union army, under General William T Sherman was rampaging through Georgia. It captured Atlanta in September and swept on to Savannah, seizing supplies and destroying railroads as it went. Finally, in April 1865, Lee was forced to retreat. He headed west with what was left of his army, only to be cut off at Appomattox Court House and forced to surrender. The war was over and the difficult task of reconstruction could begin.

**GET HOOKED!**  
Find out more about the conflict and those involved

### VISIT THE BATTLEFIELD

Explore the site of this infamous battle at the Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania. Visit the extensive Museum and Visitor Center, take a stirring walk through the Soldiers' National Cemetery, and go on a guided tour of the battlefield.  
[www.nps.gov/gett](http://www.nps.gov/gett)



# Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER

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## OUR EXPERTS

### EMILY BRAND

Historian, genealogist and author of *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (2013)



### JULIAN HUMPHRYS

Development Officer for The Battlefields Trust and author



### GREG JENNER

Former Consultant for CBBC's *Horrible Histories*, with his first book due this year



### SEAN LANG

Senior Lecturer at Anglia Ruskin Uni, focusing on the British Empire, and author



### RUPERT MATTHEWS

Author and journalist. His next book will be out in September



### MILES RUSSELL

Author and Senior Lecturer of Archaeology at Bournemouth Uni



## NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS

Wondering about a particular historical happening? Don't rack your brains - our expert panel has the answer, so get in touch



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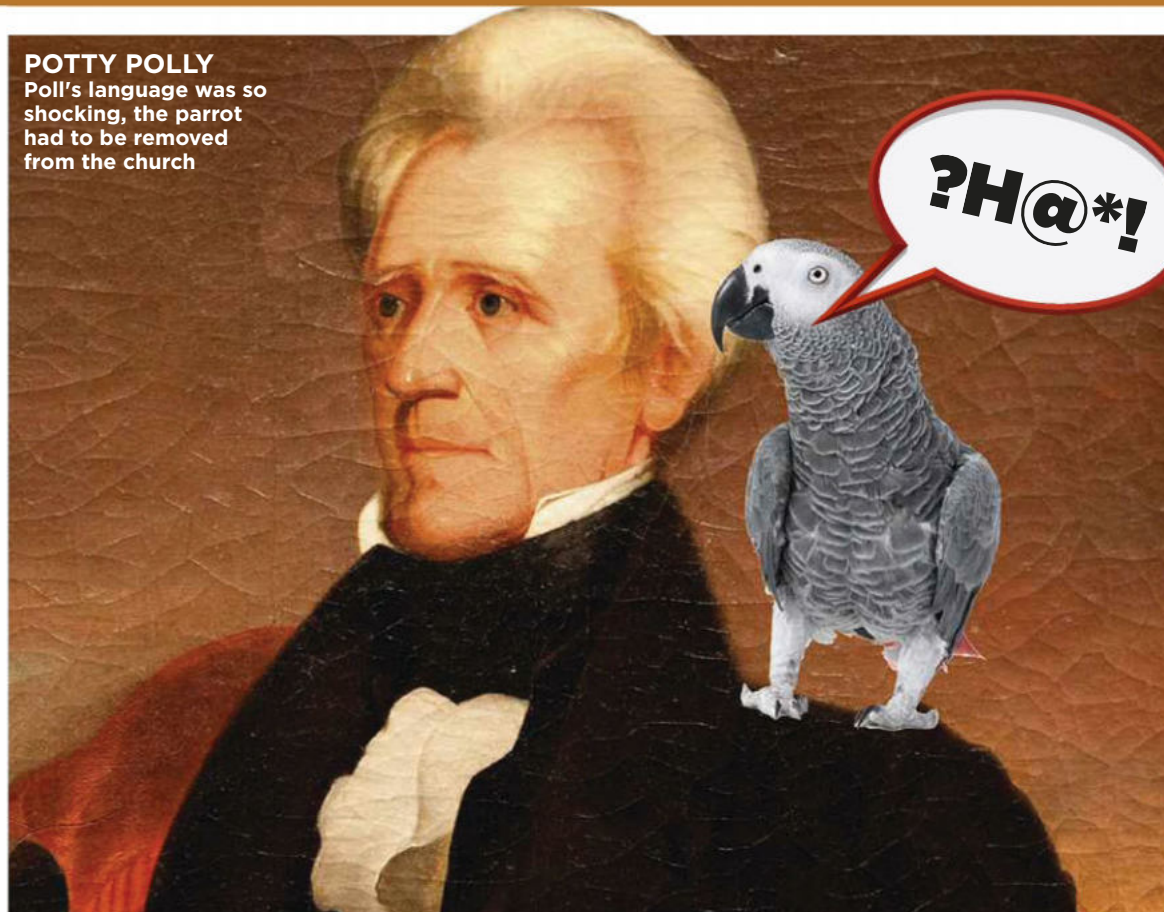


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**POTTY POLLY**  
Poll's language was so shocking, the parrot had to be removed from the church



## DID ANY AMERICAN PRESIDENTS OWN AN UNUSUAL PET?

When you consider the animals that have called the White House home, it sounds more like a zoo than the President's residence. There has been an elephant, hyena, alligator and wallaby to name a few, which makes the parrot owned by President Andrew Jackson (in office 1829-37) a rather tame choice. But by the time of his death in 1845, Jackson had softened from a grised

military commander into a godly man of high principles. So, it must have been quite shock when his funeral was interrupted by his pet African grey parrot, Poll, squawking obscenities in front of the respectful mourners. The aged bird had acquired Jackson's saltier language from his younger days, and had chosen the worst possible moment to showcase it! GJ

**DID YOU KNOW?**

### ADDING FLAVOUR

'Salary' comes from the Latin for 'salt'. Roman soldiers were paid 'salt money' - an essential in hot, sweaty climates. By the middle ages the word 'salary' was being used to mean any sort of pay - whatever you spent it on.





# When did the English fall **in love with tea**?



Sitting down with a nice cup of tea is as quintessentially English as it gets, but that wasn't always the case. The English love affair with tea goes back only to the latter half of the 17th-century, with the arrival of the Portuguese Princess Catherine of Braganza, soon to be queen of Charles II, in 1662. Although it had already reached England – two years earlier the diarist Samuel Pepys had noted sampling 'a Cup of Tee (a China drink)' for the first time – Catherine was dismayed to find that the favourite beverage of her native court was not popular in her

## FANCY A CUPPA?

**The British Empire is described as being 'built on tea'**

new home. She quickly introduced tea-drinking as a fashionable pursuit in aristocratic circles.

In the decades that followed, the growing popular enthusiasm for tea provoked great debate. Some believed that, along with the other new 'hot liquors' coffee and hot chocolate, it could bring on nervous disorders and even premature death. In 1822, the reformer William Cobbett claimed that tea-drinking made men

effeminate and turned women to a life of debauchery – his ingenious solution was to brew 'wholesome beer' instead. However, thanks to the Temperance Movement's promotion of tea as a safer alternative to alcohol amongst the working classes, and the development of fashionable afternoon tea-parties amongst the well-to-do, tea was established by the mid-19th-century as England's national drink. **EB**



# WHAT WAS THE DIET OF WORMS?



It doesn't sound appetising, and for German theologian Martin Luther, it was hard to swallow. Luckily, it didn't actually mean eating worms. A 'Diet', an assembly of Holy Roman imperial estates, took place in Worms (Germany) in 1521. Emperor Charles V presided over the meeting and even though other imperial Diets were convened at Worms, the 1521 Diet became infamous. An Edict was passed branding Luther as an outlaw, for refusing to retract his critique on the Roman Catholic Church. Luther, expecting this, had gone into hiding. **MR**

# Which battle had **the highest death toll ever**?



Modern battles can last for weeks and spread over vast amounts of territory. It is often a matter of opinion when a battle begins and ends and where its boundaries lie. This can make it difficult to know which casualties to count, and so there are disputes over which battle cost most lives.

Operation Barbarossa, the German-led invasion of Russia in 1941, could be said to have run from 22 June to 6 December, when Russian commander General Zhukov launched a crippling counteroffensive. If so the death toll has been estimated to have been around 5 million, making this easily the costliest battle ever. Other historians

would say the battle ended in July when the initial German advance came to a temporary halt, giving a death toll of just under 1 million.

A more clearly demarcated struggle was the Battle of the Somme, which nearly every historian agrees ran from 1 July to 13 November 1916. The death toll for the Somme was around 1.2 million, making this the largest undisputed casualty figure.

The greatest death toll for a single day's combat may have occurred at Cannae in 216 BC during the 17-year-long Second Punic War. The Carthaginian general Hannibal lured a large Roman army into a trap, surrounded them on all sides and ordered a relentless massacre. Roman losses were at

least 56,000 dead and perhaps as many as 92,000. Higher death tolls have been claimed at other ancient battles, but efficient Roman

record keeping allows for a more accurate count to be made for Cannae than for most battles before around 1500. **RM**

## GOING OVER THE TOP

**Climbing out of their trenches, troops at the Somme were cut down by machine-gun fire**





## WHO WAS THE GREATEST SPORTING ALL-ROUNDER OF ALL TIME?



**◎** That accolade has to go Charles Burgess 'CB' Fry. Born in Croydon in 1872, he captained England at cricket, equalled the world long jump record in 1893, represented the University of Oxford at rugby union, was capped by England at football and played for Southampton in the 1902 FA Cup final. Fry was a talented acrobat and an extremely accomplished journalist. He was such a star that in 1920 delegates at the League of Nations even discussed offering him the throne of Albania. JH

## WHO WAS GARIBALDI AND WHY IS A BISCUIT NAMED AFTER HIM?



Giuseppe Garibaldi was a 19th-century Italian guerrilla fighter and revolutionary who led rebellions against Austrian control of the Italian peninsula. The Victorians had a soft spot for rebels – unless they were rebelling against British rule! – particularly Italians.

Garibaldi first became popular in Britain for leading the heroic-but-doomed defence of Rome against the Austrians. He earned a lot of British sympathy, especially as his wife was killed in the fighting. During his time spent in Britain, he became a celebrity, with Victorian homes displaying prints and busts of him. With Garibaldi becoming a

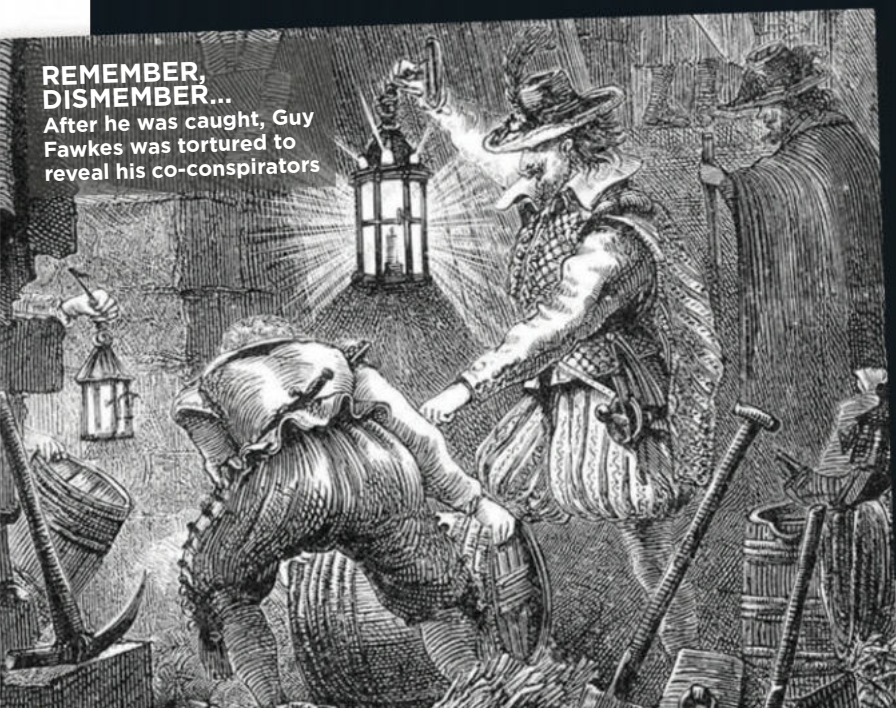
well-known name, a new biscuit, first made in 1861, was named in his honour. The biccie consists of two soft (by Victorian standards) rectangular slabs of biscuits, sandwiching a bed of currants. SL



**SEEING RED**  
Nottingham Forest football team plays in red shirts in Garibaldi's honour

## What if Guy Fawkes had succeeded?

**REMEMBER, DISMEMBER...**  
After he was caught, Guy Fawkes was tortured to reveal his co-conspirators



We still do not know exactly what the Gunpowder plotters hoped to achieve by destroying Parliament. They were Catholics and there had recently been a major clampdown on that faith, so they presumably hoped to strike a blow in retaliation. It is possible they wanted a Catholic monarch to replace King James I, though such a violent terrorist plot was unlikely to gain support for a Catholic king. A controlled experiment in 2005, to mark the 400th anniversary of the plot, showed that the amount of gunpowder Fawkes smuggled into Parliament could easily

have destroyed the House of Lords and killed everyone in it, including the King, the entire political class and the leadership of the Church. This would have created a huge and dangerous power vacuum – it's not fanciful to believe that this, in turn, could easily have led to a power struggle, almost certainly to civil war and quite possibly foreign invasion. The Spanish, French and Scots could all have seized the opportunity to intervene. With memories of the Spanish Armada only 17 years earlier still fresh, it's no wonder that people celebrated so vociferously when the plot was foiled. SL

### DID YOU KNOW?

#### KEEPING A-HEAD

After his execution in 1618, Sir Walter Raleigh's wife Bess is said to have honoured his memory by storing his embalmed head in a red leather bag, treasuring it until the end of her own life almost 30 years later.





## IN A NUTSHELL

# WHAT WAS THE VIETNAM WAR?

The USA's involvement in the prolonged, attritional war in Vietnam would become one of their most demoralising hours...



### What was it?

The Vietnam War was a lengthy conflict between the north and south of the country. It is best known for American involvement on the side of South Vietnam.

### How did Vietnam come to be split into two warring sides?

Before World War II, Vietnam was part of the French Empire, but during the war it was partially controlled by Japan. After the Japanese were defeated in 1945, Vietnamese Communists, led by Ho Chi Minh, fought for independence against France. Following a decisive Communist victory at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, an international agreement was reached whereby Vietnam was temporarily split between the north, where the Communists were strongest, and the south, where the French retained some control. The plan was for elections to reunify the country, but these never materialised. In South Vietnam, France transferred power to a new

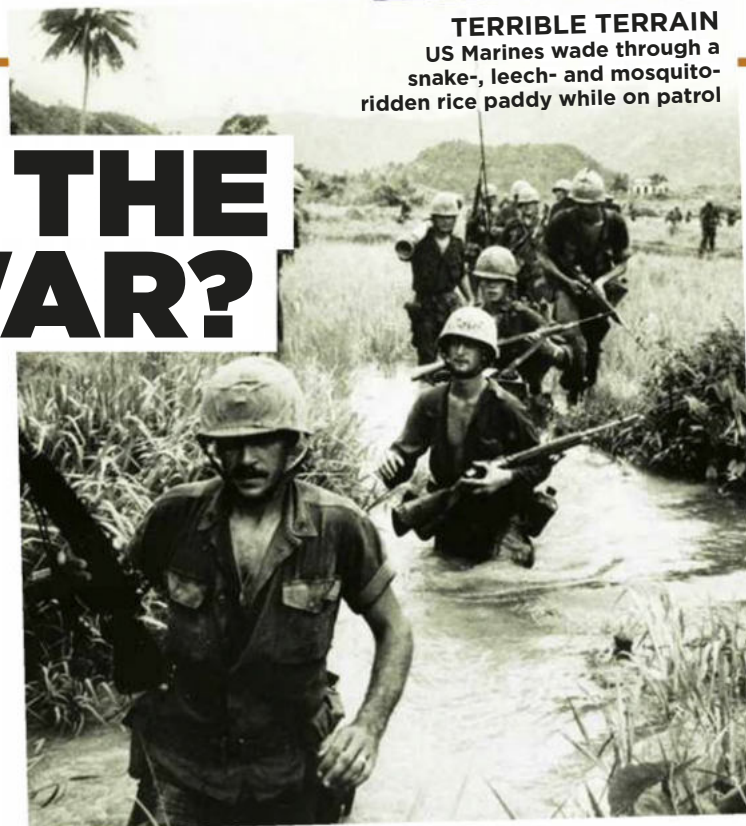
Vietnamese government, which decided against holding elections, preferring to maintain its own regime. In this, it was supported by the USA.

### Why did the US get involved?

These events took place against the backdrop of the Cold War, which pitted the capitalist west, led by the USA, against the Communist east of the Soviet Union in a battle for global dominance. After China became Communist in 1949, the US grew increasingly worried that more Asian countries would follow its lead. In order to halt this tide, the American government resolved to intervene in countries threatened by Communism. The US had already supported the French in their fight against Ho Chi Minh and now offered assistance – mainly economic at first – to South Vietnam.

### Why did war break out again?

The Vietnamese Communists hoped to reunify the country under their control and so



**TERRIBLE TERRAIN**  
US Marines waded through a snake-, leech- and mosquito-ridden rice paddy while on patrol

they launched an insurgency against South Vietnam. Corrupt, inexperienced and unpopular, the South Vietnamese government struggled to respond. Realising that the South Vietnamese army was ill-equipped to defend its territory without help, the US sent troops to Vietnam in ever-increasing numbers during the early 1960s. Then in 1965, President Lyndon B Johnson committed huge numbers of troops to the conflict in response to a reported attack on an American warship, in what became known as the Gulf of Tonkin incident. Yet despite hundreds of thousands of US soldiers arriving, the insurgency showed no sign of abating.

### How did the war come to an end?

As the conflict dragged on and American casualties rose, domestic support for US involvement plummeted. In January 1968, North Vietnam launched a series of coordinated attacks across the south, known as the Tet Offensive after the Vietnamese lunar new year. Although it was largely a failure, the scale of the offensive implied the Vietnamese Communists were far from defeated and strengthened American opposition to the war. Negotiations between the two sides began shortly afterwards, but it would take years for the warring parties to reach an agreeable compromise. Meanwhile, the fighting continued, soldiers died and the US tried to prepare the south for eventual independence.

By 1973, with the north exhausted and US public opinion as anti-war as ever, a cease-fire was agreed by which American forces were withdrawn and Vietnam remained divided. Yet, despite the peace agreement, hostilities carried on, until in 1975 the north launched a swift and decisive invasion of South Vietnam, uniting the country under Communist rule.

A grenade launcher is fired during the Battle of Dien Bien Phu



### Surely with its military might, the USA could easily defeat North Vietnam?

Winning in Vietnam proved to be more difficult than many anticipated. The Vietnamese Communists were well supported by allies such as the Soviet Union and China, and managed to fight an effective guerilla war by making good use of the terrain and hiding among civilians. By contrast, the Americans couldn't devise an effective strategy to make their superior firepower count in the dense, hot jungles.



## DESIGN OF THE TIMES

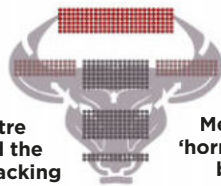
## ZULU WARRIOR

The African fighters that took on the British Empire

 Around 1878, the British Empire rapidly expanded into Africa, subjecting the people that it came up against until, in modern-day South Africa, the Zulu Empire was one of the last independent indigenous nations on the continent. The Zulus had a powerful leader, King Cetshwayo, crowned in 1872, and he had restored the Zulu's power, which had waned in the reign of his father. He modernised his army of over 40,000 warriors and was ready to take the fight to the British in 1879 in the Anglo-Zulu War.

## BUFFALO HORNS

The Zulus used this simple but lethal formation to trap their enemy. The most experienced warriors positioned themselves at the heart, with the youngest on the flanks (the 'horns').



The centre distracted the enemy, attacking head-on.

Meanwhile, the 'horns' attacked on both flanks, surrounding them.

## ISHLANGU

A shield made of oxhide and held by a long wooden stick running up its spine.

## FEATHER HEADDRESS

Along with the shield, this identified the warrior's regiment.

## THE FULL ARMOURY

Along with the spear and a wooden mace, they used javelins such as the assegai and the isiJula, which they threw in battle.

## ASSEGAI

A spear with a short pole but a large blade; it was practically a sword when used in close combat.

## DECORATION

Made from leopard or otter skin, this clothing was worn by the most celebrated warriors.

## ISINENE

The 'tails' made of animal skin that hang from the loincloth. Men of higher rank used several animals to make their isiNene.

## SHIELD MARKS

The white marks on a warrior's shield reflected his 'status' - the more marks it contained, the more prestigious its carrier.

## AMASHOBA

These adornments were made using animal manes or fleeces, and tied to the legs and arms, or used as necklaces.



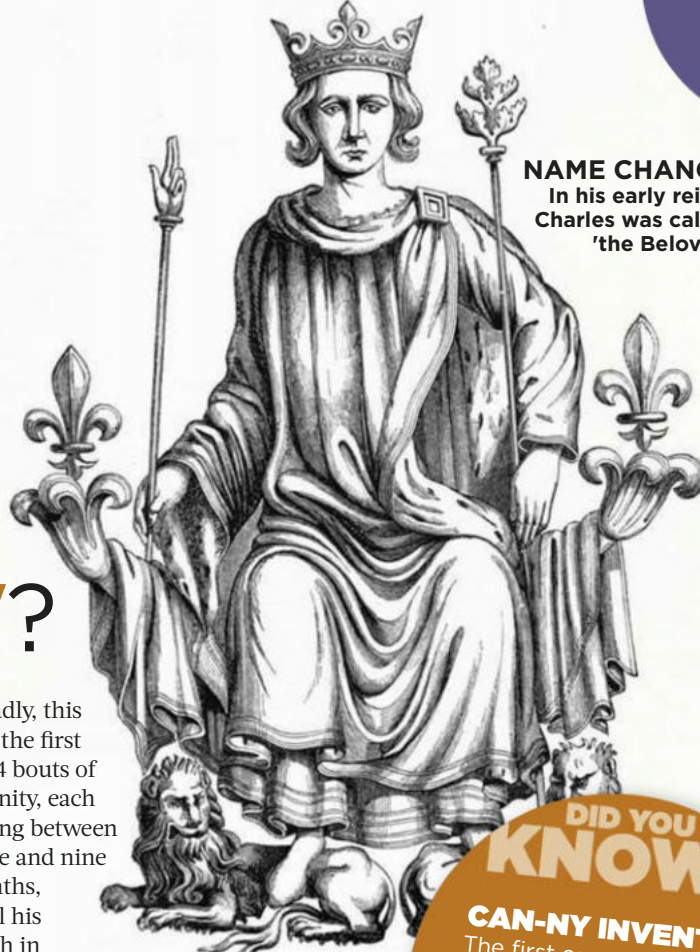




# Why was Charles VI of France called 'the Mad'?

**Target** Crowned at the age of 11 in 1380, Charles VI of France was much loved as a benevolent king in his early reign. But while travelling with a retinue of knights in 1392, he suffered the first of many psychological breakdowns. A leper stopped him on the road and warned him that he was about to be betrayed, and then a subsequent loud noise triggered a violent fit of madness. The King lashed out with his sword, killing at least one knight before being restrained.

Sadly, this was the first of 44 bouts of insanity, each lasting between three and nine months, until his death in 1422. Famously, his symptoms included the Glass Delusion – a belief that he was made of glass and would shatter if touched. His behaviour earned the moniker, 'the Mad'. GJ



**NAME CHANGE**  
In his early reign, Charles was called 'the Beloved'

## HOW LONG WAS THE SHORTEST WAR?

**Target** After the death of the Sultan of Zanzibar on 24 August 1896, a power struggle began. As Zanzibar was a British Protectorate, Whitehall was meant to appoint his successor, but the Sultan's cousin, Khalid bin Bargash, barricaded himself in the palace, claiming power. The British parked five warships in the harbour on 27 August, and opened fire at 9:02am. By 9:40am the palace was in flames and Bargash had fled to beg for asylum from the German embassy. The war came to an end, having lasted just 38 minutes. GJ

**DID YOU KNOW?**

### CAN-NY INVENTION

The first can-opener wasn't invented until 1858, that's nearly 50 years after the invention of the can! Before the American inventor Ezra Warner patented his sickle-shaped opener, cans were mainly opened using a hammer and chisel.

# Who was the last person to be executed at Tyburn?

**Target** With the first recorded execution taking place in 1196 and the last on 3 November 1783, the village of Tyburn had a gruesome reputation for almost 600 years. The last person hanged at this notorious spot was John Austin, condemned to death for committing highway robbery, and accused of murdering the man he robbed. He protested his innocence, to no avail. By then, the 'Tyburn Tree' had been replaced by a more manageable mobile structure – a triangular wooden gallows with room for 24 offenders. After this, concerns about the dangerously large crowds and their unruly processions from London to Tyburn saw the executions moved to Newgate Prison. The site of the original gallows, near Marble Arch, is now marked with a plaque. EB

**The grisly apparatus** – looking like a three-legged stool – could hang 24 people at once





## HOW DID THEY DO THAT?

# THE PRINTING PRESS REVOLUTION

German printer Johannes Gutenberg's movable type printing press launched a new era in the transmission of ideas and knowledge



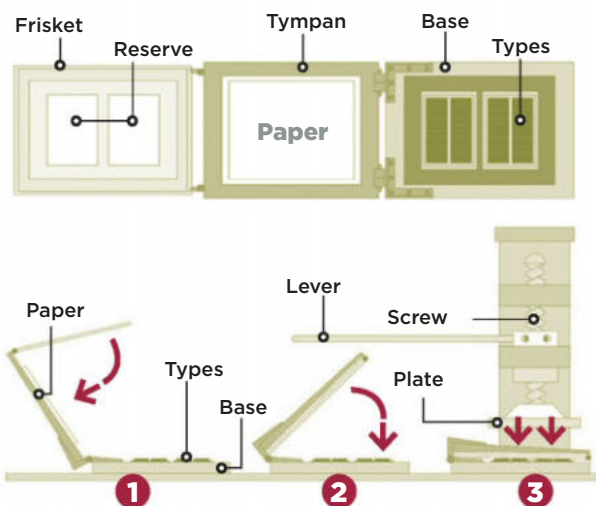
The Renaissance was a time of monumental changes in culture, art, science and the dissemination of knowledge. This was all possible due to the increased number of books, pamphlets, leaflets and magazines accessible to more and more people – spreading new ideas and new ways of thinking across Europe. So without the printing press, there may have been no Renaissance, no scientific and cultural revolutions and no Age of Enlightenment.

## MASS PRODUCTION

Copying texts by impression did not originate with the German craftsman and inventor Johannes Gutenberg. The technology was first seen in the Far East centuries earlier with early printing presses being created in China. However, his mechanical printing press, developed c1450, was revolutionary as book production became an assembly-line process.

## FROM MOULD TO PRESS

To make a page, it was first necessary to make a plate, which is then inked and pressed on to the page. Gutenberg's three-leaved hand mould (seen below) made it possible to make the plates quicker. The movable types – one for each letter and piece of punctuation – are placed on the base leaf, paper on the middle (the tympan protected the paper), and a third with the frisket and the reserve, which determined the print area and protected the margins.



### SCREW PRESS

The enormous pressure generated by turning the screw – which pressed the plate into the paper – could damage the press. To avoid this, the bars at the top of the press were commonly attached to the roof.

### RAILS

A system of horizontal guides that allowed the placement and removal of the mould from the pressing area without needing to lift the plate a lot.



## MOVABLE METALLIC TYPES

The system developed by Gutenberg of using movable types was so efficient, it would be used into the 20th century. Letters and punctuation were carved on to small metal blocks, replacing wooden blocks, and were then arranged to make the plates. They could be moved around easily to create new pages. There were easy to make too...



A mould is made by carving the character in the end of an iron bar. This was used to make the type – or 'matrix'



Gutenberg poured a mixture of lead, tin and antimony to make sturdy types. This mixture is still used in printing today.

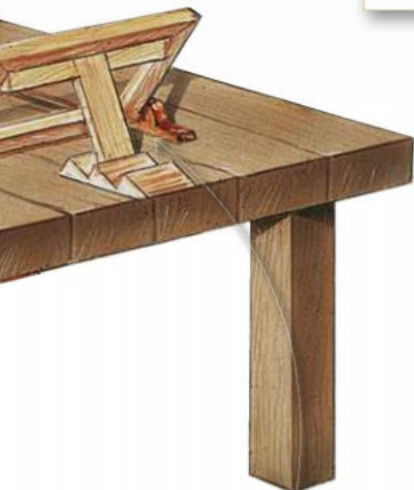
### LEVERAGE

To turn the screw, this large metal lever was turned. Printers called it the 'Devil's Tail'.



### REFERENCE

A hand-written copy of the page to be printed was placed here to act as a guide. The printer would then form the plate template.



### LECTERN

This made it easier to ink the types. Gutenberg's oil-based ink was more resilient than the usual water-based inks.

## JOHANNES GUTENBERG

Born in the late 14th-century in Mainz, Germany, Johannes Gutenberg was a skilled metal worker, goldsmith and craftsman before inventing his printing press. His masterpiece was his 42-line Bible – so called as there were 42 lines on each column – which became the first book to be mass produced. There are 48 copies of the 'Gutenberg Bible' still in existence.



At the Gutenberg Museum in Mainz, you can see this recreation of his printing press and two copies of his extremely rare Bible



### COMPOSITION

The boxes on the elevated desk made up the columns of text that would be printed. Each matrix was chosen and laid out to form the page.





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# HERE & NOW

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## ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...



IWM's new atrium will display some impressive vehicles - including a T34 tank and a Spitfire

### EXHIBITION

## New look for IWM London

The Imperial War Museum in London is reopening its doors following a **major refurbishment**. To mark the centenary of World War I,

we're excited to see their new exhibitions and galleries. *IWM London opens 19 July*  
[www.iwm.org.uk](http://www.iwm.org.uk)



### DVD

## It's a steal

A young girl struggles for survival in World War II Germany in ***The Book Thief***, based on the bestselling novel by Markus Zusak. Liesel, horrified by the burning of books carried out by the children of the Hitler Youth, has no choice but to become a thief in order to save precious works of literature. Sophie Nélisse stars as Liesel, alongside Geoffrey Rush and Emily Watson. *Available on DVD, £10, and Blu-ray, £18.50, from 7 July.*



### TWITTER

## Who to follow

Read real - and unintentionally funny - headlines from the **newspapers of yesteryear**.  
[twitter.com/TweetsofOld](https://twitter.com/TweetsofOld)

### FESTIVAL

## Step into history...

Europe's largest living history festival, **History Live!** is a thrilling weekend of entertainment, performances, talks and re-enactments, set in the idyllic grounds of Kelmarsh Hall in Northamptonshire. In the course of a day, you can cheer on jousting knights,



join soldiers on D-Day and don't miss the Grand Parade. *History Live! is on 19-20 July.*  
[www.english-heritage.org.uk/daysout/events/history-live](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/daysout/events/history-live)

### THEATRE

## "Uneasy lies the head..."

Enjoy a couple of nights of historical theatre with William Shakespeare's ***Henry IV, Parts I and II*** - the RSC's excellent new productions in Stratford-upon-Avon. *Run until 6 September.*  
[www.rsc.org.uk](http://www.rsc.org.uk)





#### LIFE SAVERS

The light of Longstone lighthouse can be seen for 24 nautical miles off the coast of England



#### LENS

The lens concentrates the light from the lamp into an intense beam. As the lens rotates, the light sweeps around the tower.

#### LAMP

Most lighthouses have an electric lamp, which shines with a brightness that can be seen to the horizon, often over 20 miles.

#### GALLERY

The gallery runs right around the top of the lighthouse. It enables the lighthouse keeper to get a clear, 360-degree view of conditions around the tower.

#### TOWER

The height of the tower was determined by the distance over which the light had to be visible. The more danger there was for passing ships, the taller the tower.

#### FOUNDATIONS

Coastal lighthouses were often buffeted by storms and high waves. The foundations needed to be secure enough to withstand the weather.

## HOW TO VISIT... LIGHTHOUSES

Rupert Matthews explains the history of Britain's modern lighthouses – the towers that have saved tens of thousands of lives over the past 400 years

**W**hen the Great Storm of 1703 swept across southern Britain, the coastlines were battered. It wrecked dozens of ships and over 1,500 lives were lost at sea. Ironically, among the casualties was the Eddystone lighthouse, built near Plymouth only five years earlier.

The tragedy highlighted the imperative to improve the safety around Britain's coasts and the importance of lighthouses grew.

Since the early 17th century, construction of lighthouses was a private affair. Owners could charge any ship that passed a levy of one penny per ton. This continued after the Great Storm. One of the first lighthouses to be built was a new Eddystone Lighthouse, completed in 1709.

In 1836, the provision of these navigational aids was effectively nationalised when Trinity House – the authority that licensed maritime pilots – was made responsible for all major lighthouses in England and Wales.

Within a few years, old towers were refurbished and new ones built at key points around the coast. The light mostly came from huge oil lamps, focused by lenses.

Keepers were responsible for maintaining the lights and foghorns day and night. They were expected to watch for ships in trouble and alert nearby lifeboats, or sometimes go to the rescue themselves. Men were on duty 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, generation after generation.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHT

From 1910, advances in technology made it possible to run lighthouses automatically. This allowed Trinity House to automate all its lighthouses, which it did over the next 90 years. None of Britain's lighthouses have resident keepers today, but they continue to serve a vital, lifesaving purpose.

#### TURN OVER...

for six of the best lighthouses in Britain







### LANTERN ROOM

It was crucial for the lamp to be operating without a hitch. Keepers had to be able to service the lamp, clean the lens and repair the machinery.

### WATCH ROOM

The lighthouse keeper – when on duty – would sit in the watch room. From there he could watch the sea for passing ships, and monitor the light for signs of malfunction.

## A SHINING EXAMPLE

At a height of 26 metres, the red-and-white Longstone lighthouse stands alone, six miles off the Northumberland coast. It was one of the more dangerous lighthouses to keep – the waves could be so violent during storms, they would cover the living quarters forcing keepers and their families up the tower. But in good weather, it offers stunning views across the North Sea.

### LIVING QUARTERS

Until recently, every lighthouse had staff on duty full time. Living quarters were built so that the lighthouse keepers could always be right next to the lighthouse.

### PAINT DESIGN

Lighthouses located close to each other had distinctively different paint schemes so that they could be easily distinguished by passing sailors.

### FOGHORN

During dense fog, it is much more difficult for ships to see the light so a loud foghorn is sounded as well.

### STOREROOMS

Lifesaving equipment to aid mariners in trouble was kept in storerooms, along with food for the lighthouse keepers and, in the days before electricity, oil for the lamp.



## SIX OF THE BEST LIGHTHOUSES

### AN ILLUMINATING VIEW

The views from the top of Nash Point lighthouse, looking across the Bristol Channel, are stunning



### NASH POINT Vale of Glamorgan

The two towers of Nash Point were erected in 1832 to guide ships around the treacherous Nash Sands, extending 7 miles out to sea from the headland. This was the last manned lighthouse

in Wales, the keepers remaining on duty until 1998. Tours of the lighthouse are available for those who don't mind a climb. [www.trinityhouse.co.uk/lighthouses/nash\\_point.html](http://www.trinityhouse.co.uk/lighthouses/nash_point.html)

### KINNAIRD HEAD Aberdeenshire



In 1787, the 16th-century Kinnaird Castle was converted into Scotland's first operational lighthouse and housed what was then the brightest light in the world, visible 12 miles away. It stopped operating in 1991, but the lighthouse and castle buildings now house the Museum of Scottish Lighthouses. On the museum tour, you can climb the 72 steps of the tower. [lighthousemuseum.org.uk](http://lighthousemuseum.org.uk)

### SOUTH STACK Anglesey

The dramatic location of South Stack is an islet 30 metres off the towering granite cliffs of the North West coast of Wales. The chasm between the islet and the mainland is spanned by a narrow footbridge that some visitors may

find daunting, but the spectacular views make it all worthwhile. At the right time of year, the cliffs are alive with nesting seabirds, so take your binoculars. [www.trinityhouse.co.uk/lighthouses/south\\_stack.html](http://www.trinityhouse.co.uk/lighthouses/south_stack.html)

### LONGSTONE Northumberland

This remote lighthouse can only be reached by boat in good weather conditions. When the steamer *Forfarshire* went aground in 1838, the lighthouse keeper William Darling and his daughter

Grace rescued nine people from amid mountainous seas. Grace Darling's bedroom is among the rooms now open to the public. [www.trinityhouse.co.uk/lighthouses/longstone.html](http://www.trinityhouse.co.uk/lighthouses/longstone.html)

### SOUTHWOLD East Anglia

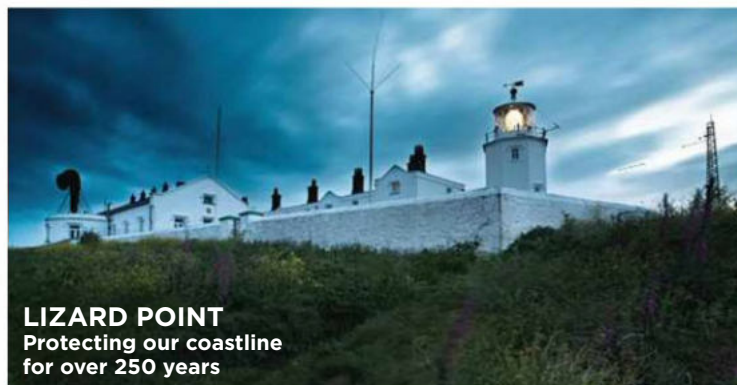
Standing in the holiday resort of Southwold, surrounded by houses, this all-white lighthouse has featured in numerous television shows, including *Grandpa in my Pocket*. The lighthouse dates to 1890 and guided tours by local volunteers are available year round. [www.trinityhouse.co.uk/lighthouses/southwold.html](http://www.trinityhouse.co.uk/lighthouses/southwold.html)



### LIZARD Cornwall

Famously the most southerly point on the British mainland, the Lizard boasts an unusual twin-towered lighthouse built in 1751. The newly refurbished visitor centre boasts extensive

exhibitions, an audio-visual room and several interactive displays. A heritage grant has allowed many of the old rooms to be restored. [www.trinityhouse.co.uk/lighthouses/lizard.html](http://www.trinityhouse.co.uk/lighthouses/lizard.html)

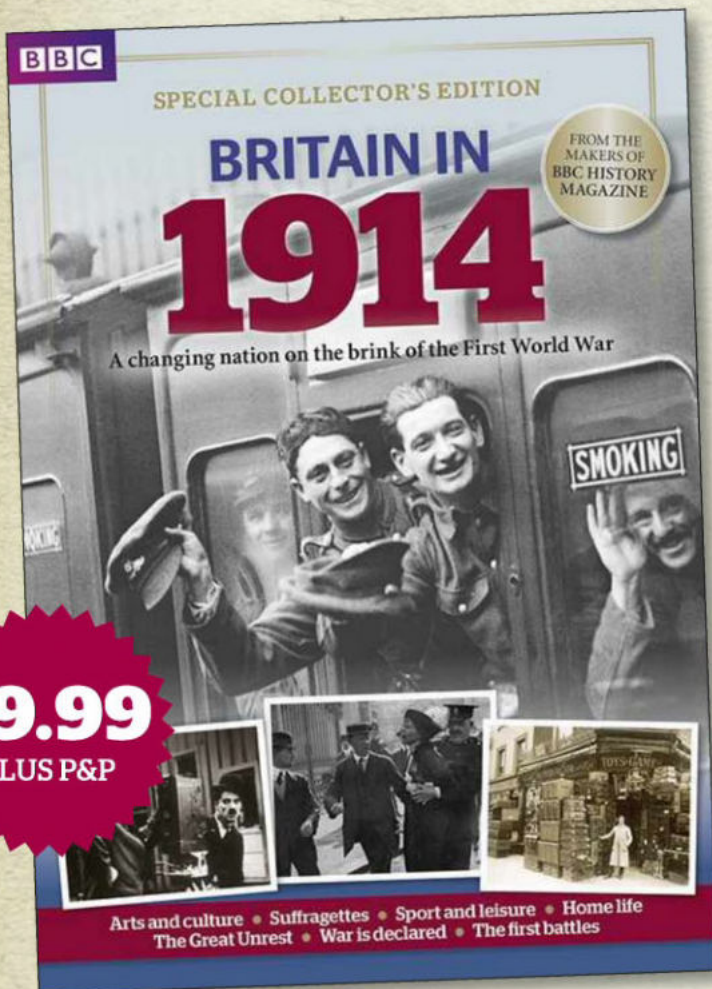


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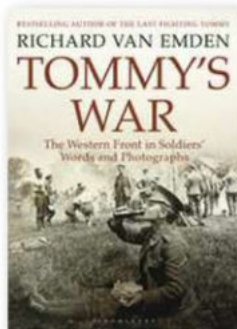
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# BOOKS

## BOOK OF THE MONTH



### Tommy's War: the Western Front in Soldiers' Words and Photographs

By Richard van Emden

Bloomsbury, £25, 384 pages, hardback

As the centenary year of World War I continues, we're already reaching the point at which you'd need a fairly sizable shelf to store every new book on the conflict. Richard van Emden's collection of first-hand testimony and striking photographs stands out by focusing on the experiences of soldiers on the Western Front. And those pictures are striking: young men smiling, bathing and writing letters home. Many have never been published before, they offer valuable insight into a world of comradeship and chaos, boredom and brutality.



### TOMMY AND HIS TEA

A British soldier enjoys a cup of tea but with two rum jars at his feet, it may not be long until he's drinking something stronger



### MEET THE AUTHOR

**Richard van Emden** explains why it's important to collect and remember the personal stories that came from the trenches, rather than just the big picture of World War I

## "Themes of comradeship and solitude shine through"

#### What first prompted you to start work on this project?

I am always keen to explore aspects of the war that I feel have never been touched on. *Tommy's War* tells the story of the conflict through the words of the men who were there, as written at the time, and illustrated with the pictures taken on their own cameras.

#### Why is it so important to explore the letters of 'ordinary' soldiers?

I wanted to hear from the men who fought the war, rather than from those who wished to re-interpret it afterwards. I'm fascinated by uncensored accounts because, through them, we can get as close as possible to what it was really like serving in the trenches,

and understand what these men and women went through for a cause in which the vast majority of them believed.

#### What impression do we get of the personalities and thoughts of the soldiers?

Because the book is full of privately taken images, we get an insight into what genuinely mattered to the men themselves. Themes of comradeship and personal solitude shine through, as well as aspects of daily life including trench maintenance, rest and relaxation. I have also focused on how humour, black or otherwise, was vital to soldiers' well-being and mental survival under such on-going daily pressure. I have always felt that this aspect has been overlooked in other histories.

#### Many of the photographs are striking. Are there any that stand out for you?

There is a stunning full-page shot of a lad, who is clearly underage, being photographed by his platoon officer. The boy has such a great smile and genuine charm. He is obviously entirely at ease, despite his setting. I'm delighted

to say he survived the war but, sadly, the officer who took the photograph did not.

#### What new view of the war would you like readers to leave the book with?

It's important to focus on anecdotes in which we are in some way privy to a soldier's innermost thoughts and feelings. It is important not to focus just on what is happening around them. Every recollection is written as it happened or very soon afterwards and there is not an 'official' picture in the entire book. As a result, aspects of trench life that were important to ordinary soldiers are caught and highlighted.



**PREPARING FOR WAR**  
Troops arrive in France, before heading to the front lines



## THE BEST OF THE REST



### How to Ruin a Queen

by Jonathan Beckman  
John Murray, £20,  
304 pages, hardback

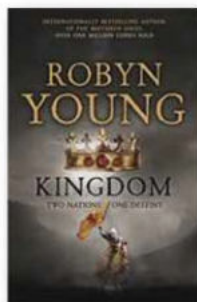
When Europe's most expensive piece of jewellery goes astray, dissatisfaction with the monarchy grows restless and fingers point at Marie Antoinette. By turns tragic and farcical, *How to Ruin a Queen: Marie Antoinette, the Stolen Diamonds and the Scandal that Shook the French Throne* is both vivid and compelling.



### A People's History of Scotland

by Chris Bambery  
Verso, £14.99,  
320 pages, paperback

As the Scottish independence referendum approaches, this book looks at generations of people who have shaped the history of the nation – workers, economists and freedom fighters. Bambery, an ardent campaigner for independence, sends out the cry for Scotland's identity with glimpses of the country's more fascinating figures.



### Kingdom

by Robyn Young  
Hutchinson, £16.99,  
496 pages, hardback

The final historical novel in Robyn Young's acclaimed *Insurrection Trilogy* sees Robert the Bruce crowned ruler of Scotland. But trouble is looming as the forces of Edward I of England march north to recapture the kingdom, and internal divisions weaken Robert's position. Bravery and treachery await as the series draws to its epic climax.

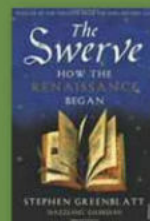
## READ UP ON...

### THE RENAISSANCE

BEST FOR...  
THE DAWN OF THE RENAISSANCE

#### The Swerve: How the Renaissance Began

by Stephen Greenblatt  
Vintage, £10.99, 368 pages, paperback



The 15th-century discovery of a classical manuscript outlining philosophical and scientific ideas sparked the European Renaissance. This lively and compelling book is a great reminder of the importance of ideas in shaping our world.

BEST FOR...  
THE MEDICIS

#### The Rise and Fall of the House of Medici

by Christopher Hibbert  
Penguin, £12.99,  
368 pages, paperback



Politicians, bankers, prolific sponsors of art: the Medici family were hugely influential in the development of the Italian Renaissance. Christopher Hibbert's account of their rise and demise may not be new, but it remains an essential read.

BEST FOR...  
A VISUAL OVERVIEW

#### Master Drawings of the Italian Renaissance

by Claire van Cleave  
British Museum, £19.99,  
192 pages, hardback



Masterpieces by Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and Raphael are the most famous symbols of the Renaissance. This lavishly illustrated book traces their development from conception to display.

## GREEK CHIC

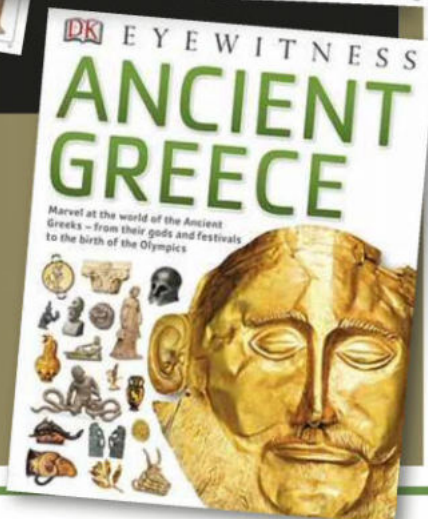


BECOME A GREEK GEEK  
Find out what to wear, eat and believe to be an Ancient Greek

### DK Eyewitness Books: Ancient Greece

by Anne Pearson  
Dorling Kindersley, £6.99, 72 pages, paperback

From art and politics to gods and monsters, this illustrated guide paints an absorbing picture of life in Ancient Greece. Both familiar and strange, it strikingly reveals how much of a debt Western culture owes to this classical civilisation.





# SIGHT & SOUND

## TV & RADIO

### Milling about

The hit drama returns as we are reacquainted with the workers and bosses of Quarry Bank Mill

#### The Mill

**TV** Channel 4  
Late July

The acclaimed drama based on the lives of real people from Quarry Bank's archives returns for a second season.

This time, it's 1838, and social and political change is sweeping across the country. The Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 has made a distinction between

'deserving' and 'undeserving' poor, Chartists are taking to the streets, and working class people fight for the right to vote.

There'll be new faces at Quarry Bank Mill as John Howlett, his wife Rebecca and their children are economic migrants in search of work in the booming North. And sparks fly with the arrival of Will Whittaker, a dashing apprentice shoemaker who catches the eye of Esther Price.



Kerrie Hayes and Matthew McNulty star as workers in the mill fighting for their rights

In the first episode, MacMillan considers the motive of Ferdinand's assassin, Gavrilo Princip



### The early days of WWI

#### The 1914 War Archive: Day-by-Day

**RADIO** BBC Radio 4  
From 27 June, running all through July

Historian Margaret MacMillan traces the road to war in 1914, starting with the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand on 28 June, and taking us through the early days of the conflict.

Broadcast every day from the anniversary of the assassination through July, the programme draws on newspapers, private journals and diplomatic correspondence to recall, in almost real time, how the crisis unfolded, through the eyes of people who were there.

### Getting to the root of things

#### Plants: From Roots to Riches

**RADIO** BBC Radio 4  
From 14 July

To some people, they're objects of beauty; to others, they're tools to exploit. But how has our relationship with plants changed over time? In this BBC Radio 4

series, head of science at Kew Gardens, Kathy Willis, meets historians and researchers to examine how our perception of plants has changed and how the study of botany has developed.

The series explores Kew's rich heritage, and asks what can be done to ensure this global resource is conserved and protected.



### Paper trail

#### The Paper Commonwealth

**RADIO** BBC Radio 4  
21 July, 11am

This detective-show-meets-history-lesson unearths hoards of dusty memos and treaties to investigate the ambitions, accidents and arrogance at the bedrock of the British Commonwealth. Presented by University of Cambridge historian Dr Joya Chatterji.



## APPS

### Normandy D-Day 1944

£2.99  
Spot On Locations Limited

You're spoilt for choice when it comes to D-Day apps, but this one boasts information on 100 locations, including the five invasion beaches. It's ideal for anyone planning a trip to Normandy – it uses maps to flag battlegrounds, cemeteries and museums, and you can peruse guides to sites of interest, such as the American Cemetery at Colleville-sur-Mer.



### How much do you know about history?

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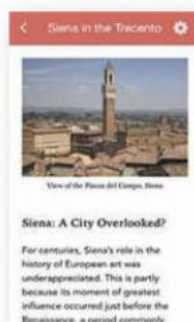
So you enjoy reading about the past – but how good is your historical knowledge? Challenge yourself with these fun, common-sense tests. You may be an expert on the Victorians, so step out of your comfort zone with tests on the Stone Age, the Renaissance or Ancient Greece.



### Khan Academy

FREE  
Khan Academy

This no-frills, straight-to-the-point app has dozens of bitesized videos and articles about everything from the Reformation to the Cold War. Easy to navigate, and packed full of information, it's ideal for anyone looking to boost their general historical knowledge quickly and easily.



## PODCASTS

### A Brief History of Mathematics

Don't be put off by the title – this is a journey through the lives of the world's biggest mathematical brains. Learn about English physicist and mathematician, Isaac Newton, and discover how a young Albert Einstein struggled with maths.

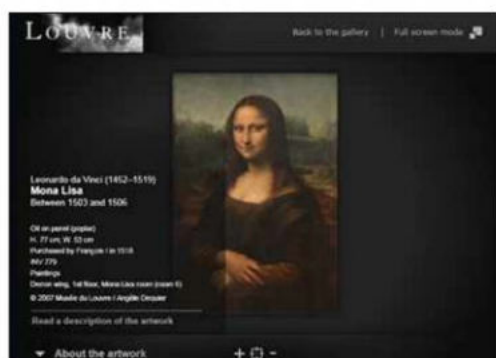
### Matt's History Blog: the Wars of the Roses podcast

Explore the characters, battles and politics of the Wars of the Roses and dive into the details of one of the most important events of the medieval period, which saw the defeat of Richard III and heralded a new Tudor dynasty.

### The History of Rome

From the events that led to the birth of Rome to the exile of the last Emperor of the Western Roman Empire – via a look at the unusual ways Romans celebrated 'Christmas' – this weekly podcast (now complete) tells you everything about the rise and fall of the mighty Romans.

## WEBSITES



### The Louvre

[www.louvre.fr/en](http://www.louvre.fr/en)

If you can't go to the real thing, the official website of the Louvre Museum offers a taste. From the *Mona Lisa* to ancient sculptures to the *Consecration of Napoleon*, go on virtual tours of many of the galleries and exhibitions at the world-famous arthouse.



### The Great War

[www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/greatwar](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/greatwar)

Designed for teachers, this website brings you up to speed with the need-to-know details about World War I. It explains why the conflict began, explores the theory that British soldiers were 'lions led by donkeys', and considers why it was so difficult to make peace.



### BBC History: the Tudors

[www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/tudors](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/tudors)

It's an endlessly fascinating period of British history. The time of Henry VIII and William Shakespeare, wars and religion, exploration and discovery. But how much do you really know about the Tudors? Go on a whistle-stop tour, full of interesting and horrible facts.



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**NEXT MONTH**

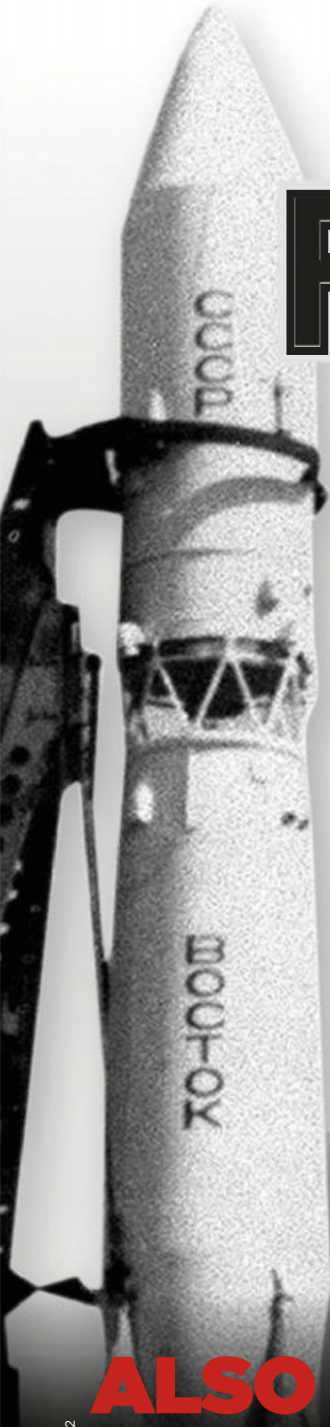
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# FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON

**THE STORY OF THE SPACE RACE**

How the Cold War sparked one of  
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**ALSO NEXT MONTH...**

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SAVED 1,000 JEWS **WAR ELEPHANTS OVER THE  
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UNDERDOGS** SHAKESPEARE'S THEATRE **Q&A...**

NASA XI1 GETTY XI1 DREAMTIME X2

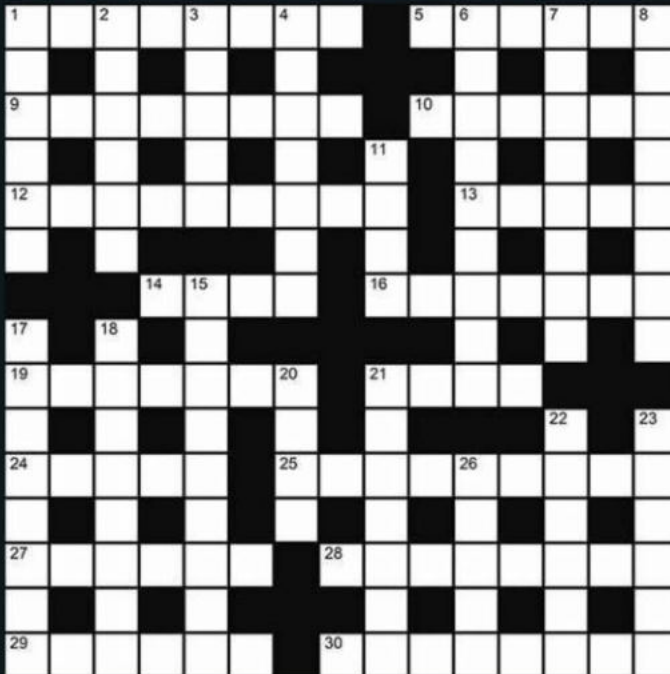
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# CROSSWORD N° 5

You could be one of three prize winners if you complete this month's historical crossword

Set by Richard Smyth



## ACROSS

- 1** Sir John \_\_\_\_, Shakespeare's 'father ruffian' from *Henry IV, Part I* (and other plays) (8)  
**5** Tool on the flag of the USSR, crossed with a sickle (6)  
**9** Sir Henry \_\_\_\_ (1813-98), English inventor, known for developing a cost-effective process for making steel (8)  
**10** Joseph \_\_\_\_ (1857-1924), novelist born Józef Teodor Konrad Korzeniowski (6)  
**12** Macedonian ruler remembered as 'the Great' (9)  
**13** Nancy \_\_\_\_ (1879-1964), first woman to take her seat as a British Member of Parliament in 1919 (5)  
**14** Canned spiced ham, a popular foodstuff (4)

- 16** People who "never, never, never shall be slaves" (written by James Thomson, 1740) (7)  
**19** Royal \_\_\_\_ of Arts, society founded in 1768 by King George III to promote the arts in Britain (7)  
**21** First major battle of World War I, 23 August 1914 (4)  
**24** Spitting \_\_\_\_, satirical television programme launched in 1984 (5)  
**25** System of food and resource control implemented in the UK during and after World War II (9)  
**27** Texas city, seat of the short-lived Republic of the Rio Grande in 1840 (6)  
**28** Follower of the British Prime Minister, 1997-2007 (8)

- 29** The \_\_\_\_ Times, magazine founded by front-line soldiers at Ypres in 1916 (6)  
**30** 1944 film noir directed by George Cukor (8)

## DOWN

- 1** \_\_\_\_ Society, left-wing group founded in 1880s London (6)  
**2** Joseph \_\_\_\_ (1827-1912), surgeon and pioneer of antiseptics (6)  
**3** \_\_\_\_ Bara (1885-1955), silent-era Hollywood vamp (5)  
**4** "\_\_\_\_ an' Whisky gang thegither!", a line from a Robert Burns poem, 1786 (7)  
**6** *The \_\_\_\_ Of The Shepherds*, 1609 work by Caravaggio (9)  
**7** Battle of 490 BC on Greek soil between the Athenians and the Persians (8)  
**8** Charitable organisation founded as the International Committee for the Relief of the Wounded (3,5)  
**11** \_\_\_\_ Street, London thoroughfare associated with down-at-heel writers (4)  
**15** James Francis Edward Stuart (old) or Charles Edward Stuart (young) (9)  
**17** Medieval Frankish code governing dynastic succession (5,3)  
**18** Mrs \_\_\_\_, character in Sheridan's masterpiece, *The Rivals* (1775) known for misusing words (8)  
**20** British city known to the Romans as Eboracum (4)  
**21** Daughter of Henry I; disputed queen of England (7)  
**22** Name of two space probes launched in 1975 by NASA (6)  
**23** King of Wessex, 802-839, victor of the Battle of Ellendune (6)  
**26** Oxford college, founded in 1324 under Edward II (5)

## CHANCE TO WIN...

### Finding Longitude

by Richard Dunn and Rebekah Higgitt  
 A fascinating look at the longitude problem, and the people who solved it. The official publication of the National Maritime Museum's major new exhibition, opening 19 June. Published by HarperCollins, £25.

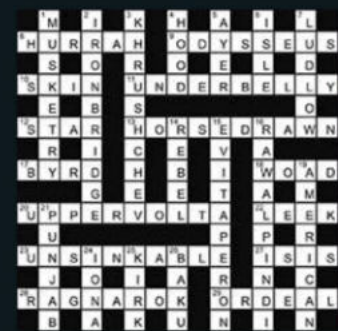


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## HOW TO ENTER

Post entries to **History Revealed, July 2014 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA** or email them to **july2014@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk** by noon on **16 July 2014**. By entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions shown in the box below. Immediate Media Co Ltd, publishers of *History Revealed*, would love to keep you informed by post or telephone of special offers and promotions from the Immediate Media Co Group. Please write 'Do Not Contact IMC' if you prefer not to receive such information by post or phone. If you would like to receive this information by email, please write your email address on the entry. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. For more about the Immediate Privacy Policy see the box below.

## SOLUTION N° 4



## CROSSWORD COMPETITION TERMS & CONDITIONS

The competition is open to all UK residents (inc. Channel Islands), aged 18 or over, except Immediate Media Co Bristol Ltd employees or contractors, and anyone connected with the competition or their direct family members. By entering, participants agree to be bound by these terms and conditions and that their name and county may be released if they win. Only one entry per person.

The closing date and time is as shown under **How to Enter**, above. Entries received after that will not be considered. Entries cannot be returned. Entrants must supply full name, address and daytime phone number. Immediate Media Company (publishers of *History Revealed*) will only ever use personal details for the purposes of administering this competition, and will not publish them or provide them to anyone without permission. Read more about the Immediate Privacy Policy at [www.immediatemediaco.co.uk/privacy-policy](http://www.immediatemediaco.co.uk/privacy-policy).

The winning entrants will be the first correct entries drawn at random after the closing time. The prize and number of winners will be as shown on the Crossword page. There is no cash alternative and the prize will not be transferable. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited's decision is final and no correspondence relating to the competition will be entered into. The winners will be notified by post within 28 days of the close of the competition. The name and county of residence of the winners will be published in the magazine within two months of the

closing date. If the winner is unable to be contacted within one month of the closing date, Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to offer the prize to a runner-up. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to amend these terms and conditions or to cancel, alter or amend the promotion at any stage, if deemed necessary in its opinion, or if circumstances arise outside of its control. The promotion is subject to the laws of England. Promoter: Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited





## BE MY GUEST

Every issue, we ask a well-known personality to choose five guests from history to invite to their fantasy dinner party. This month's host is radio presenter and author **Simon Mayo**

### ALAN ALDA

My all-time favourite guest on the radio – a great actor and a great director. He was the most delightful, charming and wise person I've ever interviewed. I'll make sure I sit myself next to him. He also, very importantly, has the most fantastic smile of any man I've ever met. When all else fails, Alan Alda will provide the erudite, witty banter.

### REV. ITCHINGHAM LOFTE

I've spent four years writing about a 14-year-old element hunter from Cornwall, Itchingham Lofte, a name I stole from this 17th-century vicar. I saw his name on a plaque at Holy Trinity Church in Suffolk seven or eight years ago. I need to talk to him, to ask his permission.

### BILL NICHOLSON

Legendary manager of Tottenham Hotspur and the most successful in the club's entire history. I just want to know what it was like to have Tottenham at the top of the league! They were *the* team then – City, United and Chelsea all rolled into one. Everyone wanted to play like the double-winning Spurs. Just to reminisce about those times would be a wonderful indulgence.

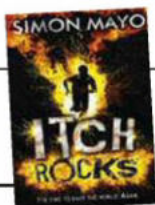
### KING CNUT

When I was at FiveLive, I had my DNA done and found out I am a Viking. I was pathetically thrilled with this. If you're a Viking, you might as well invite your greatest tribal leader to dinner. Perhaps he'll execute some of the guests – and maybe the chef too. So it'll probably be a takeaway. It'd be too risky otherwise.

**"KING CNUT  
MIGHT EXECUTE  
THE CHEF, SO  
IT'LL PROBABLY  
BE A TAKEAWAY.  
TOO RISKY  
OTHERWISE"**

### NICK DRAKE

I would love to talk to the singer-songwriter about why he just didn't want to perform, why he was so impossibly nervous. I'd explain who Brad Pitt is and that he did a Radio 2 documentary about him because he loves his music. The evening will finish with Nick Drake on his guitar singing *Northern Sky*, one of my favourite songs of all time.



Simon Mayo presents BBC Radio 2's Drivetime show on weekdays at 5pm. His latest book for young adults, *Itch Rocks*, is out now in paperback

**NEXT MONTH'S HOST**  
**PARALYMPIC LEGEND, BARONESS**  
**TANNI GREY-THOMPSON**





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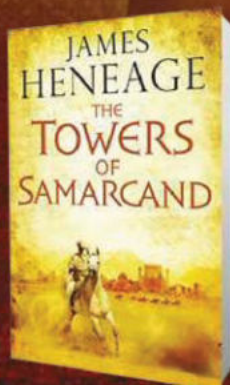
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A FEARLESS HERO  
A NEW WORLD BEGINS...

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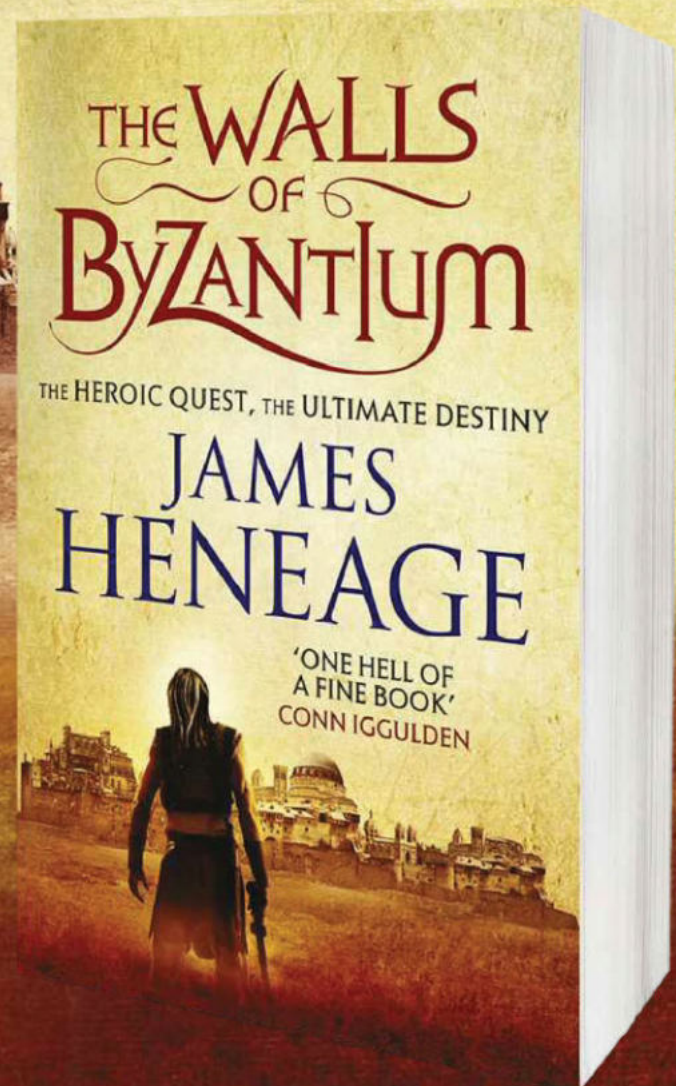
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